CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz — 4 December 1986 — Volume 21, Issue 9

SCRAPPING THE STUDENT VOTE

After a three-year legal battle, conservatives have succeeded in disqualifying enough student votes to oust Santa Cruz Mayor Jane Weed.

story on page 12

Captured Light
Our quarterly photography supplement inside

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus of Nazareth

NEWS *on the* MARCH

BRASH BILLIONAIRE: Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot was ousted early this week from the board of directors of General Motors, the world's biggest automaker. The company's largest stockholder, Perot now must sell his stock back to GM for $700 million, more than twice its market value. Openly critical of bureaucratic management and poor product reliability, Perot said he will place the proceeds of the sale in escrow to allow the board to reconsider their unprofitable effort to force him out. "At a time when GM is closing 11 plants, putting over 30,000 people out of work, cutting back on capital expenditure and having problems with profitability, I have just received $700 million," Perot said in a statement.

GM bought Perot's company, Electronic Data Systems Corporation, two years ago for $2.5 billion, and Perot was given a seat on GM's board as well as a large chunk of stock. However, differences between Perot and GM boss Roger Smith have caused disarray in a company known for presenting a unified public appearance. The outspoken Perot claims GM is trying to solve its problems by throwing money at them, and believes top executives at GM are more interested in perks, bonuses and chauffeured cars than getting in touch with consumers and factory employees.

A computer entrepreneur, Perot has styled himself as a businessman whose mission is to create jobs. *Forbes* magazine ranks him the third wealthiest person in the nation, with assets estimated at over $2 billion.

Perot's desire to give away the bulk of his wealth has put him in some odd situations. In 1969, he unsuccessfully tried to deliver 26 tons of Christmas packages to US prisoners in North Vietnam. But in 1979, Perot successfully rescued two employees from an Iranian jail with the help of a commando and a band of company executives sent to Tehran. This week, Perot told ABC that contra fundraiser John Singlaub asked him once to ransom the US hostages held in Lebanon. Perot said he refused, and knows nothing about the Iranian arms controversy.

BIBLE BREW: Early this week, Aussies gathered together for an early-Christian love feast, where they downed 100,000 cans of beer. The feast was sponsored by Reverend Kain of the Catholic Church to celebrate Pope John Paul's one week visit to Australia. "Most of us believe alcohol is a gift from God," he explained. "The love feast," he clarified, "is a throwback from the earliest Christians we know of."

A Southern Australian brewery donated the 100,000 cans of beer and emblazoned them with a special papal seal for the occasion.

The festivities were marred by conflict, however. In an angry televised debate, Charles Perkins, the head of the Aboriginal Affairs Department, which represents the 160,000 Aborigines left in Australia, condemned Reverend Kain for condoning what he says is the major source of death for his people. "Why don't you get sponsorship from the cocaine and heroin dealers in Australia?" he quipped.

Beer was not the only item being pushed by the Catholic Church during John Paul's tour. As the Pope toured around the country, kissing foreheads and making stock speeches on the evil of abortion and homosexuality, peddlers sold religious mementos, like teaspoons and tee-shirts.

Ronald Conway, one of Australia's leading Catholic social critics, said the tour generated a tremendous amount of enthusiasm at both extremes. "The Pope's message attracted the older conservatives," he said, "while the very young got a buzz from the John Paul superstar image."

POOR TREATMENT: Claiming that the poor do not know how to take care of "luxury appliances," the Reagan administration has ordered housing agencies to remove dishwashers, air conditioners, garage door openers, and similar items from federally-owned low-income houses. The policy affects all residences purchased by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the "acquisition and rehabilitation program" of 1982, and subsequently rented out to low-income families.

"No matter how hard you try to explain to some of our clientele on the proper use of the appliance, they may not use it that way," Sharon Shore, Caspar, Wyoming Housing Authority executive director, told the Caspar *Star-Tribune*. Because of this alleged misuse, she said the cost of maintaining the appliances is high.

As housing agencies have found out, however, the cost of removing them is also high. Appliances which have already been removed from 15 houses in Caspar will be auctioned off by the local Housing Authority in an attempt to recover the removal expenses.

IRAN OUT OF LUCK: President Reagan's Teflon skin may finally be wearing thin. Amidst the growing controversy over the arms deal with Iran and the funnelling of aid to the contras, the president's public approval rating has fallen to its lowest level since the economic recession of 1983, according to a New York *Times*/CBS poll. The president's overall approval rating plunged from 67 percent a month ago to 46 percent—the sharpest one-month decline in public approval ever recorded.

The poll, conducted last Sunday, reveals a widespread lack of faith in the Reagan administration. Despite repeated denials by the president, a majority believed that both Reagan and top administration officials were aware that money from the sale of arms to Iran was being sent to the Nicaraguan contras. A majority also felt that the administration was trying to cover up the facts about the arms deal and expressed a lack of confidence in the president's ability to handle a difficult international crisis.

Perhaps the gravest implication for the administration was the poll's finding that a majority believed the situation to be at least "as important for the country as Watergate was."

OPIUM WARS: As part of an opium eradication policy, the Burmese government has been spraying villages and cropland in a rebel dominated area with an herbicide found to cause cancer. The crop-spraying, which began early this year, has been conducted with American-supplied chemicals, planes, and training.

The government is using the herbicide, known as 2,4-D in Burma's mountainous northeastern region where ethnic Shans have been financing their armed insurgency by cultivating and trafficking opium—and in some cases—heroin. Referring to the spraying as genocide, the Shans claim that use of the herbicide has resulted in poisoned cropland, illness, and sometimes, death. Shan spokespersons have told the New York *Times* that the regime of General Ne Win has capitalized on President Reagan's "war on drugs" as a means of receiving American supplies of chemicals and aircraft.

While American officials have denied that 2,4-D presents a danger either to people or farmland, several research centers and laboratories in the United States, including the National Cancer Institute, have found links between lymphoma and the use of the herbicide. The findings—which have led to the general discontinuance of 2,4-D domestically—are currently being reviewed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING: The Iron Curtain will close over the United States next February, when ABC airs *Amerika*, a twelve-hour dramatization of American life under Soviet occupation. In the aftermath of a fictional invasion, the program depicts women waiting in line for food, school children forced to sing "The Internationale," Congress members being murdered, and the Capitol building being destroyed. At the center of all this action is Kris Kristofferson starring as a Vietnam veteran, former Congress member, and one-time presidential hopeful who is sentenced by the Soviets to 10 years of hard labor. While in the Gulag, he incites a rebellion, and after further exploits, finally dies as a martyr.

The miniseries—which was initiated by Ben Stein, a former speechwriter for Richard Nixon—has met with sharp criticism from a number of educational and media organizations. Groups such as Educators for Social Responsibility and the American Friends Service Committee are attempting to counter the program's ideological bias by producing classroom materials that put the program in context. Other groups, such as Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting, are suggesting that ABC air a panel discussion immediately after *Amerika's* conclusion.

"Such programming absolutely subverts the informed public debate which the media, under the protection of the First Amendment, were meant to foster," Robert Karl Manoff, co-director of the Center for War, Peace, and the News Media, told *The Progressive*.

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All the President's Cowboys

by Jason Moody

PERHAPS WHEN PRESIdent Ronald Reagan and Attorney General Edwin Meese

ANALYSIS

threw Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North to the wolves last week, they hoped to protect the image of other members of the administration. But the public outrage, the congressional investigations, the charges of "cover-up," and the daily shocking disclosures may force Reagan to re-live former President Richard Nixon's darkest nightmares.

In less than two weeks, lawyers and reporters have pieced together one of the most outlandish international intrigues in US history. The illegal shipments of arms to the Nicaraguan contras was hatched in the basement of the White House, spanned at least seven countries, and is implicating high-ranking officials in the executive branch, including perhaps the president himself.

Almost immediately after Meese asserted at a press conference early last week that "the *only person* in the United States government who knew precisely about this—the only person—was Lieutenant Colonel North," both liberal and conservative congressmembers expressed their skepticism. "I don't think Ripley would believe that," Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole quipped to ABC news. Many question how North, a third-level official on the National Security Council (NSC), could single-handedly operate a covert operation that transferred millions of dollars in weapons half-way around the world. Scott Armstrong of the National Security Archives, an independent group in Washington, DC that deals with declassified information, concurs; "Only the involvement of a huge government bureaucracy could coordinate such an activity," he told *City on a Hill*.

The Reagan administration's explanations are also inconsistent with the allegations of the several officials involved, including CIA Director William Casey, former National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, and North himself. Casey admitted this week that he knew of the affair long before Meese announced it on November 24. And according to participants at a Senate Intelligence Committee meeting, McFarlane, who negotiated many of the Iranian arms sales, testified before the committee that the entire operation had been a topic of discussion among senior officials.

Meanwhile, both the Los Angeles *Times* and UPI have quoted unnamed official sources who claim that White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan was "briefed about the whole thing from start to finish, and he was informed every time there was a development," by North. Since the primary function of the chief of staff is to keep the president informed on the activities of the administration, the implication is Reagan himself should have been informed. Finally, officials in Washington have reported that the National Security Agency, the nation's secret electric eavesdropping agency, intercepted messages among participants in the secret arms network, but the Reagan administration did not act on the leads.

Reagan's version of the operation has also been denied by Israeli leaders. According to Meese, US weapons were sold to Iran by Israeli agents above cost, and the difference was deposited in Swiss bank accounts to be drawn upon by the contras. "It wasn't US funneling money to them. This was another country," said Reagan defending the US role in the operation.

But Reagan's comments hit like a bombshell in Jerusalem. After a two hour meeting, the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister of Israel issued a statement which insisted that the transfers were made "upon the request of the US government."

Rabbi Alexander Schinder, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, told the New York *Times*, "It is not Jerusalem but Washington that has an obsession with overturning the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua."

While the Reagan administration attempts to portray the current crisis as merely a case of a subordinate gone wild, the President himself has declared North "a national hero." And informed sources say that North met frequently with the president to discuss policy. "Ollie (Oliver North) would tell the president of his exploits," explained an official. "You know, like, 'the last time I was in Beirut'...". This relationship, said another source, "gave North a license to act."

DESCRIBED AS FERVENTly anti-communist, North is no stranger to undercover missions. While participating in counter-insurgency operations in Vietnam, he won two Purple Hearts and a Silver Star for battle deeds in "conventional and unconventional battle."

In 1984, when Congress halted CIA covert funding to the contras after the agency mined Nicaraguan harbors, President Reagan reportedly authorized North to find alternative sources of financial support for the rebel cause. In the months and years that followed, North coordinated a complex network of ex-CIA agents, retired US military officers, arms-brokers, wealthy financeers, and contra leaders into a cohesive effort to destabilize the Sandinista government. Using profits from the Iranian arms sale, North reportedly built a small US-staffed air force that delivered weapons to the contras. Sources say that the C-123 cargo plane shot down inside Nicaragua in October, resulting in the capture of Eugene Hasenfus by the Sandinistas, was a product of these endeavors.

"North's secret team of international cowboys maintain themselves largely through drug smuggling and gun running," said Rusty Martin, the public education director of the Christic Institute, an interfaith public law firm based in Washington, DC. And perhaps no private group knows more about the activities of Colonel North and his secret underworld than Christic; its information comes from a $24 million lawsuit it filed last May in Miami against 30 reputed leaders of the contras' private arms network, who they charge operate a conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act (which forbids military expeditions from the US against nations with which the US is at peace). Martin claims that his law firm's investigations have shown that the reported Iran/contra weapons deal is only the tip of the iceberg.

Recent revelations seem to lend credence to Martin's claim. Late last week, an Athens, Greece newspaper reported that, according to tapes made during the secret trips McFarlane made to Iran, the US shipped about $1 billion in military equipment to Iran. Such accusations are a sharp contrast to Reagan's report that he had only authorized "the transfer of small amounts of defensive weapons" to Iran. In addition, several administration officials have said they believe some of the Iranian money might have been diverted to other US-backed rebel groups, such as those in Angola and Afghanistan.

Martin also linked a number of top Reagan administration officials, including Meese and Vice President Bush, to the so-called "Contra-gate" crisis. When Meese was White House counselor in spring of 1984, reports circulated that he was contacting wealthy Republicans who might lend financial support to the contras, and was referring them to North. Despite these allegations, Meese was put in charge of the administration's internal investigation into the affair.

Urging the attorney general to name an independent counsel to investigate the possible violations, Representative John Conyers (D-Mich.) wrote in a letter to Meese: "Your closeness to the president, your prior involvement in approving the arms transfer to Iran, your alleged involvement in planning the private contra aid effort and your statement on Tuesday that 'every member of the administration owes it to the president to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with him' create the appearance of a conflict of interest on your part." Some charge that this "conflict of interest" was the reason North was allowed to shred documents while Meese was conducting the White House investigation.

Bush's position as CIA director between 1976-77 has raised suspicion among some that he also may have helped organize the Iran to Nicaragua arms pipeline. "Many of those involved in this activity are former CIA men who served under Bush when he was head of the CIA," said Martin. Cuban-American ex-CIA agent Max Gomez is a case in point; after Hasenfus was captured by the Sandinistas, Gomez surfaced in news accounts as director of the Salvadoran-based contra arms supply effort. Gomez often brags that he has a direct line to Bush's office.

But perhaps a more substantial link involves the case of Oregonian businessperson Richard Brenneke, who claims to have informed a senior military assistant to Bush of intelligence information regarding the Iran/contra connection. At the time, Brenneke was told "we will look into it" by Bush's staff. That was nearly a year ago. The documents which supposedly verify his communications with Bush's staff were subpoenaed by a government court order last week.

Brenneke's documents could place the knowledge of the Iran/contra connection at wider and higher levels in Washington, and at an earlier time than has so far been disclosed. But regardless of what new evidence emerges, the significant damage to the Reagan administration's credibility has already been done. "If he (Reagan) knew about these deals, then he has been party to a conspiracy to break the law," said Saul Landau, a senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies who specializes in national security issues. "If he didn't know, then he has been grossly incompetent and what is needed is a serious review of his capacity as a president."

Oliver North's career reads like the script for a James Bond movie, providing a rare glimpse into the world of US covert operations.

And act he did. North's career with the NSC reads like the script for a James Bond movie, providing a rare glimpse into the world of US covert operations. North is widely credited with organizing the US attack on Grenada, and was a central figure in the Reagan administration's efforts to reorganize the war in El Salvador. He also, along with Eliot Abrams of the State Department, aided in the removal of Baby Doc Duvalier from office in Haiti, and had a hand in the Libya operations last summer.

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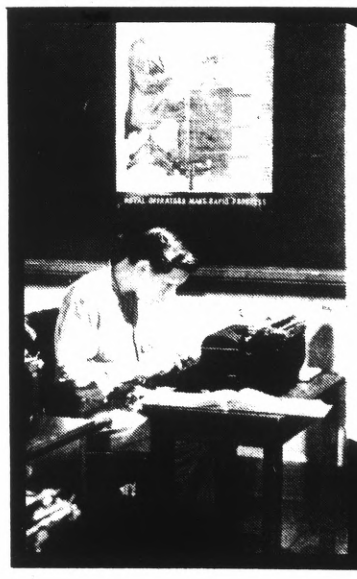

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CITY*clips*

Sewer Speak

In spite of opposition from environmental groups, the city council this Tuesday motioned to "proceed as quickly as possible" with its $45 million planned sewage treatment plant improvements. The improvements include a new ocean outfall and an upgraded sewage processing system. At Tuesday's public hearing on the issue, opponents of city plans to install "advanced-primary" sewage treatment argued that "secondary treatment," a more rigorous form of sewage processing, was needed because the proposed advanced-primary was inadequate. In planning for city-proposed treatment, the city council needs Environmental Protection Agency approval to waive the Federal Clean Water Act, which requires secondary treatment.

Much of Tuesday's public input was in regard to ocean and sewage related health problems, which opponents fear will continue to arise if secondary treatment is not implemented. UCSC student Tim Schott testified that he and two friends contracted hepatitis from swimming around the wharf area. Another citizen argued that, because of current pollution levels, Santa Cruz might have to change its slogan from "where the redwoods meet the sea," to "where the poison oak meets the cesspool."

Sierra Club spokesperson Dave Bockman led testimony advocating the higher treatment level, and asking the city—which he termed "a victim of bad advice"—to withdraw its Clean Water Act application. Also opposing the waiver are the League of Women Voters, the Surfriders Foundation, and Friends of the Sea Otter.

Bill Doyle, director of the UCSC marine lab, said he had heard no new evidence or alternatives to the city plan proposed at the hearing, and therefore still supported the advanced-primary system. He argued that secondary treatment was no more environmentally sound than advanced primary, and that any Sierra Club attempt to block the ocean outfall project would be a "serious mistake" because of needless and dangerous delay. City Councilmember Mike Rotkin agreed, commenting that any more court action and delay would be "anti-environmental."

Easing the Squeeze

Traffic in Santa Cruz is increasing faster than population growth. In an attempt to unravel Santa Cruz's traffic jams and to prevent a tomorrow of snail-paced highways, the County Transportation Commission is considering some traffic management proposals. The 1986 Regional Transportation Plan, a report drafted by members of the Transportation Commission, is currently up for county-wide discussion and approval.

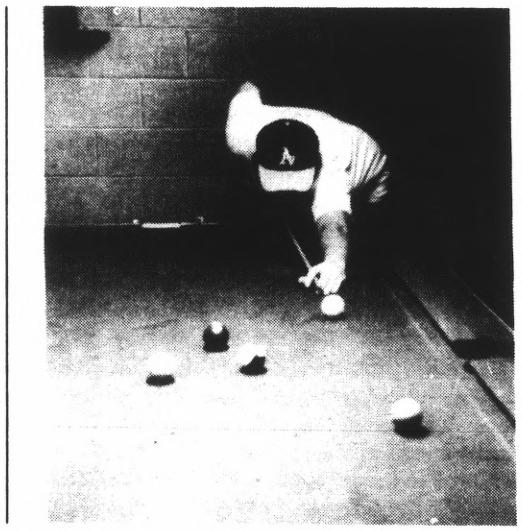
One of the proposals under consideration is the much-disputed move to build a passing lane on Highway 17. Amid claims that an extra lane would attract unprecedented tourist traffic and cause unsightly environmental damage, the commission's proposal responds to longstanding charges that the highway is a "deathtrap."

As well, the report suggests plans to ease bottleneck traffic flow on Highway 1/Mission Street and on Soquel Drive—Santa Cruz's two major east-west thoroughfares. It includes recommendations to build additional lands on the stretch of Highway 1 between Santa Cruz and Rio del Mar, ideally, "high occupancy," ride-sharing lanes.

To discourage current overflow traffic on the two routes, the proposal also brings up the possibility of the Broadway-Brommer Bridge linking Live Oak with Santa Cruz. One of the more controversial projects facing the city, the bridge plan has come under fire by many, including Transportation Commission Chair and City Councilmember Mardi Wormhoudt, who told *City on a Hill* she felt it would unfairly dump commuter traffic into the Beach Flats neighborhood.

While few transportation strategies seem likely to meet city or county approval, Wormhoudt argued that "[in general], there is no [viable] solution to traffic problems. We need to concentrate on getting people out of autos and into public transit."

In fact, the proposal's major emphases are on transit-use, ridesharing, and bicycle riding as alternatives to high cost projects such as roadbuilding. Included is an idea to start passenger service on the Watsonville-Santa Cruz rail line. "It's been looked into in the past," Meredith Roeder, Senior Planner for the Transportation Commission, told *City on a Hill*. "But now it's time to look more seriously."



SELENA POLSTON

OVER Bearing Gifts

Thanksgiving this year was a time of thanks and rejoice for the Lakota Sioux Indians of Oglala Village, South Dakota. On the holiday, two local organizations, World Organization of Volunteer Emergency Rescue (World OVER) and Friends of Oglala, gave the Indian reservation community a fully-equipped and much-needed ambulance. The gift was the result of a plea from American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Dennis Banks, who spoke at a reception in Santa Cruz last June. According to the Santa Cruz *Sentinel,* Banks was asked at the reception what Oglala, which is on the Pine Ridge Reservation where Banks lives, needed most. Banks replied that the town needed emergency services, especially ambulances. The one ambulance that serves Oglala is a windy 17-mile drive away from the village, and the nearest hospital is 130 miles away. A 12-year-old boy recently bled to death, and several Oglala residents have died because of the lack of emergency vehicles.

A local paramedic training organization, the Pacific Advanced Driving Group, donated the ambulance. World OVER, a group that works to distribute medical materials on an international basis, equipped it, and local supporters spruced it up with a paint job and mechanical repairs.

Jeff Tolson, vice president of heavy rescue services for World OVER, said the gift was a very symbolic one. "Thanksgiving has always been a day of mourning for Sioux Indians because of all the things they lost to the white man," he said. The residents of Oglala told three representatives of World OVER, who delivered the ambulance and stayed on to train emergency crews, that the organization will always be remembered in Sioux history, said Tolson.

The two organizations will continue to provide the Oglala Indians with emergency equipment, according to Tolson. He said the group has purchased a second ambulance, equipped with four wheel drive to handle rough terrain, which will hopefully be ready for delivery by Christmas. The next step, he said, will be to get fire fighting equipment. Tax exempt donations can be sent care of World OVER, PO Box 1389, Freedom, CA 95019.

Environmental Studies

Endangered Studies

by **Penelope Whitney**

THE ENVIRONMENTAL Studies (ES) board, one of UCSC's last original interdisciplinary programs, may soon join the dinosaurs of other innovative programs at UCSC. In September, the Academic Senate delivered the ES Board an ultimatum: reorganize your curriculum by January, or accept no new majors after Spring quarter.

"ES has been under critical pressure for many years," said Maggie Fusari, Academic Preceptor of College Eight. "It's nothing new," she added. In fact, the Doyle Report—the findings of a committee that examined the ES board in 1982—found that "no other unit on campus has had such a long history of intervention, scrutiny, and program perturbation."

The Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) announced the latest decision after assessing an outside review of the board. The review committee, which finished its work in April, was made up of faculty members from other UC campuses, appointed by UCSC Social Sciences Dean Frank Child. Each board of studies at UCSC is assessed by an outside committee every five years.

The CEP concluded that the ES program lacks enough coherence to support an undergraduate major. "Unless a convincing plan is brought before us for the reorganization of the curriculum and the strengthening of its core requirements by January," the *CEP Response to the ES External Review* says, "the ES major will be closed to new majors starting in Fall of 1987."

The announcement was a blow to the ES Board, which credits its national reputation to the success of ES alumni and the fact that some of its faculty are internationally recognized. The board was founded in 1970 with the attitude that environmental crises have scientific aspects, but answers to resolving such crises lie in their social, political, and economic evaluation. For this reason, the UCSC program is under the division of social sciences.

A number of ES faculty and students are concerned that this interdisciplinary nature of the ES program will be sacrficed by the CEP, which wants a more focused program. "The value of ES is that it is liberal arts and offers more than a narrow, scientific perspective," said Karen Otsea, an ES graduate who is now an environmental consultant.

Child agrees with the CEP's assessment that ES should be more specifically focused. He believes it is necessary to bring more rationale to ES, and is eager to see the board change its program. "I'm waiting for action out of them," he said.

Gary Lease, chair of the ES board, is helping the board revise its curriculum in an attempt to satisfy Child and the CEP. He is combining student and faculty suggestions into a preliminary draft plan for a curricular revision, which will be studied by a special revision committee. The committee, appointed by Lease, will hold meetings and workshops throughout the month of January to further discuss and amend the draft.

CHARLES GOLDMAN

> 'They see the [Environmental Studies Board] as higgedly-piggedly, harem-scarem.'
>
> —Gary Lease, Chair of the ES Board

ACCORDING TO THE CEP, the diversity of ES's program creates an incoherent and inconsistent undergraduate major. "They see it as higgeldy-piggeldy, harem-scarem, with no visible linkage," said Lease.

The CEP is also concerned that there is no common curriculum required for upper division ES students. Currently, the ES program requires majors to take only two core classes. Thereafter, they are free to choose their own pathway through the major by selecting six upper-division ES courses in an area of emphasis.

Michael Tanner, CEP chair, questions whether the classes have a relevent connection to each other. "There is so much flexibility in the program," he said, "students are graduating without enough education."

On the other hand, ES supporters view the flexibility as a plus. "That's the heart of the program," maintained Tod Wickersham, an ES student. He says a rigid course would be ideal for a single-discipline study such as environmental science, but Environmental Studies is more than science. "It strives to produce students with a broad, realistic perspective of environmental issues," he said.

"Environmental problems are not science problems, they're people problems of power and conflicting values," emphasized Jim Pepper of the ES Board. "We live in a world that is not divided up like the University—one doesn't operate according to one's discipline in the outside world," he said.

Through such lower-division requirement areas as economics, governance, physical science, and ethics and values, students learn to examine environmental issues from social and political as well as scientific viewpoints, according to ES advocates.

Common upper-division courses, as suggested by the CEP, would limit the variety of pathways ES students can choose. For instance, agroecology and environmental policy are aspects of ES that differ vastly from each other and prepare students for careers in fields as different as organic farming and environmental law. Still, under the present structure of the program, an ES major can follow pathways that are that diverse.

Tanner sees the program as too diverse. "There are various ways of approaching ES," he said, "but it is clear the program can't cover everything."

"Why [the administration is] afraid to be flexible I have no idea," stated Fusari. She said that there is a political direction away from the freedom of structure and toward the emphasizing the disciplinary. According to Fusari, the trend toward phasing out interdisciplinary approaches at UCSC began in the late 1970s, when student enrollment at UCSC declined. ES Professor Richard Cooley says that in an attempt to shed UCSC's "flaky image," and thereby increase enrollment, the administration strove to make UCSC more like UC Berkeley by embracing disciplinary and shunning interdisciplinary programs. Cooley explained that this reorganization had a harmful effect on the ES board. "Nobody knew what to do with it," he reflected. "It couldn't be classified as strictly natural science or social science." Several faculty went back to their disciplinary boards, and many "good, young" teachers were lost from ES. In the process, he said, ES became isolated. "We needed those contacts but we lost them," said Cooley.

Since then, the ES Board has not regained its strength. Tootie Rivers, a senior ES major, said different administrative decisions have weakened the board. "There are so few faculty and classes being taught—we really need more resources."

Lack of teaching resources was a criticism of both the outside review and the CEP. Yet, Child froze the hiring of two additional faculty on the grounds that ES needed to be investigated before its board was expanded. Cooley called this a "catch-22" and Fusari reasoned, "One can't produce more coherence with less faculty."

Whether more faculty are hired depends on the acceptance of the CEP, said Lease. If the committee accepts the ES's proposals, then the board will continue—new majors will be accepted and additional faculty will be hired.

"We'll try to salvage as much of ES as possible and meet the needs of the CEP," said Lease. "It's a risky business; we might pull it off, we might not." He said that if he were a sophomore or junior student interested in ES, he'd definitely declare the major before next year, when the board may be restricted from accepting new majors.

Lease admitted he really can't know the future of ES until the CEP responds to ES's curricular revision plan, slated for completion at the end of January. He said he knows they want a response to their recommendations for change, but they did not provide concrete suggestions, guidelines, or proposed courses. "My suspicion is that no one is after ES, per se," he said.

Tanner stressed that ES is a valuable asset the Academic Senate does not want UCSC to lose. "The impetus of the report was to provoke the faculty to examine its problems within the program," he explained.

Most ES faculty say the program does have some problems. However, they think the political pressure to conform to the campus' disciplinary norm has placed them under fire. "You're on the fringe academically if you're interdisciplinary; it doesn't fit the system," said Lease. He noted that historically, interdisciplinary scholars have been accused of heresy.

Cooley said the whole issue of revising the curriculum is due to a misunderstanding of what ES is; the program speaks for itself. He said, "the anomaly is we have a national reputation, yet there on our own campus we have a poor image."

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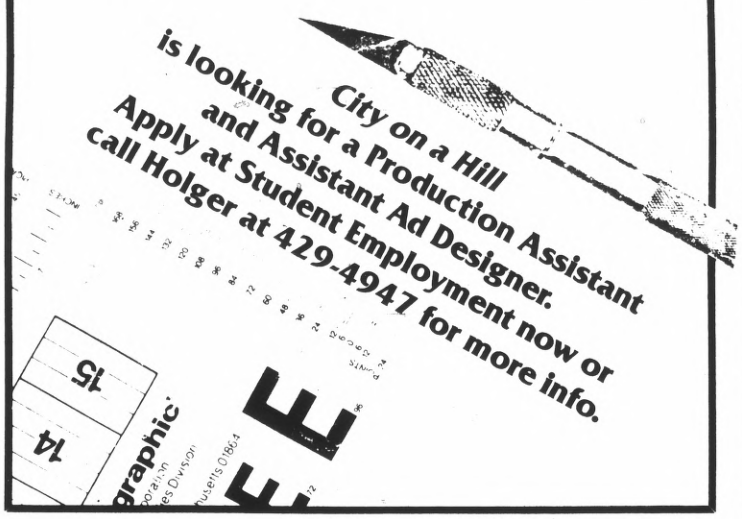

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Leadership Speaks

100% Cotton

HOLGER LEUE

Martin Luther King co-worker and civil rights activist Dorothy Cotton sang, spoke and shared her vision on a speaking tour through Santa Cruz.

by Brian E. Hupp

DOROTHY COTTON IS truly a source of inspiration. Cotton, one of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s original associates, came to Santa Cruz for a five-day speaking engagement which began on November 20, and was sponsored by the Santa Cruz Resource Center for Nonviolence. Cotton began many of her workshops and speeches by singing one or more of the many popular protest, blues, and spiritual songs of the civil rights movement, ending with *We Shall Overcome*; most of the time, her entire audience sang right along. Cotton seemed to inject all of her energy and emotion into the sharing of her memories of the past, concerns for the present, and dreams for the future.

Cotton began her long involvement in the civil rights movement in 1960 and was instrumental in desegregating the public library and restaurants in Petersburg, Virginia. After visiting members of the movement in Petersburg, King asked Cotton to join his staff and work with him. From that point on, Cotton was a member of King's closest support staff and she traveled with him "just about everywhere he went."

After King's assassination in 1968, Cotton continued to work closely with civil rights groups and eventually came to head the acclaimed Citizenship Education Program for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. She currently serves on the board of directors of the King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia and is a member of the New York State Commission for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday. She combines all these responsibilities with her experiences within the civil rights movement, always holding onto her natural optimism which keeps the positive aspects of the movement alive within her. "In the midst of the struggle," Cotton said, "we really had a good time—we sang, marched, cried, laughed, and loved our way through the civil rights movement."

"In one sense, [King] was our boss, though we never used that term, but he was also a friend," Cotton said in a recent interview with *City on a Hill*. "He was in charge just because of his personality." Working side by side with King "was very exciting. He was a very exciting presence and he was also a lot of fun," she laughed. "You never knew what he'd come up with next. He kept us on our toes."

Cotton continued, reminiscing about the past, "I don't think we knew how important the movement was to them. I always used to tease Rosa [Parks]—the Black woman who, by refusing to give up her seat on the bus for a white man, started the Atlanta bus strike of 1968 which succeeded in desegregating buses—because she was always a very slow woman. I used to say to her, 'Rosa, if you'd 'a' had a few more minutes, you would have gotten up and moved, wouldn't you have?'," Cotton said with a smile. "But Rosa never used to laugh at that."

On a more serious note, Cotton spoke about the non-violent tradition that King foresaw as the basis for the civil rights movement. Cotton said that King's commitment to serve people had been established during his studies of Thoreau, Gandhi, and the teachings of Jesus. She continued, "The fact that Black people had been slaves left terrible scars. Dr. King's challenge was how to help these people get in touch with their power. There is a relationship between violence and powerlessness. Dr. King taught the power of non-violence." Cotton said that as a consequence, "People said, 'We won't take second-rate citizenship or be oppressed any more'. . . and they began to empower themselves."

While on the subject of empowerment at a UCSC forum, Cotton was asked how she dealt with sexism within the civil rights movement. "I got angry a lot," she said. "Oh yes, sexism was alive and well, in fact, it was rampant in the civil rights movement." She expounded, "As the only woman present at a lot of [King's] meetings, I was always the one asked to take the minutes and get the coffee. I wasn't enlightened enough then to teach them to go get their own coffee. Many, many women gave leadership in the struggle, but they didn't get nearly as much mention as the men did."

Cotton recently traveled to the Philippines with Coretta Scott King at the invitation of President Corazon Aquino, and just returned from a tour of religious women to the Soviet Union. Currently, she works as the Director of Activities at Cornell University, and is frequently invited to speak about her years with King. "I give workshops and talks as often as I can," said Cotton. "We need to deal with racism . . . by teaching understanding."

While in Santa Cruz, Cotton told

> 'There is a relationship between violence and powerlessness; Dr. King taught about the power of non-violence.'

listeners that racism is "alive and well...well maybe a little sick," and that it will take time and effort to solve the problem. "Racism permeated our society so completely that it will take quite a long time to erase it," she said, "We've taken many important steps in this effort to date, but there are still too many examples of not respecting the differences of others." She said that every person in the world has to accept one thing: "We're all different, and that's okay. There's enough of everything in this world for all of us—enough room for all us. Our differences should be celebrated."

'We need to deal with racism and all the other -isms by teaching understanding.'

"I've learned, and it's a hard lesson, that you get back what you put out into the environment around you," she said. "I've learned that we can create our own world. If we were conscious of who we were, who we are, we'd build our world instead of allowing others to build it for us." She continued, "Nothing is going to happen to solve to world's problems until we're a people together. I know it can happen, but we have to be at that place before we can work on anti-militarism, anti-nuclearism, and the other *-isms*."

"I want you to share a fantasy with me," she said, speaking at UCSC on November 23. "I want you to imagine that you're a bird in the year 2000, flying over California, Santa Cruz, the Bay Area. You look down and see a wonderful place, where people are living in harmony." She continued, "People are not living on the street, they are not hungry, they have work. You see schools where they don't need drugs because the students are all so very high on life itself...you fly around the world and it's the same all over the globe...there is no domestic violence, no war, no hunger...there is peace." Cotton concluded, "And as you fly back to Santa Cruz, you ask yourself what you did to make the world such a wonderful place to live in."

"A genuine revolution of values must take place within ourselves," Cotton stated, "Some wise person once said, 'If kingdoms and worlds will change, people must change.' "

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HOLGER LEUE

UCSC Special Collections

The New UCSC Architecture

Ticky Tacky Little Boxes

by Garth Wolkoff

Cowell College in 1966 (below): A glorified trailer park.

The original builders of UCSC designed the colleges so courtyards would serve as a focus for each college community.

ANALYSIS

THE ARCHITECTUAL STYLE OF the new apartments on campus is that of a condominium complex: A series of three-floor, wooden shingled shoeboxes surrounded by patches of grass like suburban front lawns. Attempting to accommodate the droves of new students accepted to UCSC, the University has erected "bedroom communities" that some consider permanent scars on the aesthetics of campus architecture.

These condo-style apartments—the Kresge graduate student housing and the Crown-Merrill housing addition—are the beginnings of the next wave of campus architecture. The projects are almost identical in design—a design also slated for the new Kresge College housing addition, presently in the first phase of construction. This design is criticized by members of the campus community, who believe the apartments not only deviate from the community orientation of the residential colleges, but that the architecture disregards the importance of UCSC's most valuable natural commodity—the redwoods.

Those who guided the architecture on campus in the early stages of its development—founding Chancellor Dean McHenry, and Jack Wagstaff, the first campus architect—believed the redwoods would define the boundaries of campus architecture. The late Thomas Church, globally-recognized landscape architect, who contributed to the first Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) in 1963, wrote in a memo to Wagstaff: "to a greater extent than any of us have faced before, the buildings are less important in the visual composition than the trees." Church expressed that because the redwoods are "out of scale," they should serve not only as shelters for the buildings, but as backdrops "against which to compose the architecture."

While most campus buildings were designed by this philosophy to fit snugly behind groves of redwood trees, the Kresge graduate student apartments and the site for the Kresge addition are smack dab in front of the trees on the side of the road. UCSC Economics Professor Robert Adams, a member of the present LRDP committee, said that by placing the graduate student apartments right at the edge of Heller Drive, and siting the Kresge addition down the road towards Porter College, "you break up an important visual corridor. You got [Natural Science] I, Nat. Sci. II, and then you got basically condominiums. What are they doing there?"

Adams said that while the Kresge addition doesn't "work" because it is situated in front of the trees, with only a few token trees between it and the road, the Crown-Merrill apartments work because they were built behind Crown College. Though Adams has misgivings about the Crown-Merrill apartments, saying he would rather see buildings that fit in better with Crown's Mediterranean-style structures, he thinks the apartments were "beautifully sited, just like a song." "It's not unpleasant architecture," he said, of the Crown-Merrill apartments. "But what they are are housing projects."

In the overall context of campus architecture—several of the colleges have been featured in architecture journals and have won several awards—such banal "housing projects" are totally inappropriate. Condos are so commonplace and standardized as to be unnoticeable in any suburb. But on a campus where daring and innovative design has flourished—and been recognized—they are as out of place as army barracks.

Doug Kaplan, a UCSC alumnus and local real estate developer who is part of the recently reinstated Campus Physical Planning Committee, said the "mentality" behind erecting the new apartment complexes is a developer's mentality. "They created bedroom communities; they created suburbs," he said. "The colleges are an intimate community of friends and scholars, and you don't contribute to that community by developing suburbs."

On a campus where daring and innovative design has flourished, the housing additions are as out of place as army barracks.

The idea of community was one of the overriding principles that went into the early planning and building of UCSC. The late architect John Carl Warnecke, who composed the LRDP in 1963, and who later designed McHenry Library and some of the new buildings at Stanford University, laid down the design principles on which the campus would be built. The 1963 LRDP, which featured Ansel Adams' photographs of the Cowell Ranch—where the University now stands—dictated that each college "will be relatively self-contained, providing for much of the students' social as well as academic life." The plan also called for the colleges to be sited in places where they can take advantages of views, but said the design should also be inward-looking, taking on "aspects of a 'walled city'."

Stevenson Provost Dennis McElrath said that the Crown-Merrill and Kresge graduate student apartments, and the planned Kresge additions, depart from the community ethic of the residential college. According to McElrath, Cowell and Stevenson Colleges, the first two colleges built at UCSC, work both stylistically and functionally because they have courtyards or "hearts" at the center of the colleges which act as a central focus. The courtyards, which for the most part are surrounded by the dorms and other buildings, help to create a community because they act as a common, public space where the students can meet with professors as well as with each other.

The additions at Crown-Merrill and at Kresge, he said, will detract from the community environment of the colleges. McElrath said that because the Kresge addition will sit on the other side of a ravine, apart from the rest of the college and apart from the "common space" at Kresge, it will be "insensitive to the concept of a college community." "It's silly to pretend that in any way the design speaks to the entity known as Kresge College," he said.

Not only will the Kresge additions not "speak" to the architecture of Kresge college proper, just as the Crown-Merrill apartments don't look anything like their parent colleges, but the administration, in its haste to accommodate the ever-swelling tide of new students, built housing in the most routine and mundane vernacular available.

Art History Professor Reyner Banham, a nationally renowned architectural historian, said that although campus architecture must be diverse and go through aesthetic changes as the University grows older, it should avoid the trendy styles of the day. He said that building housing "in a comfortable, and recognizable style" is commendable, but "the only residential style for high density that California recognizes at the moment is Silicon Valley Condos."

Even though Oakes College incorporated student input into its design, it mirrors the passing fad of 10 years ago, when it was built. John Chase, in *A Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture,* wrote: "It is a warped sense of humor that has produced dormitories for a Third World studies college that are indistinguishable from new low-income housing in San Francisco."

Before Oakes, which was the last college built on campus, Family Student Housing, built in 1971, left an ugly pock mark on the west side of campus. "What you're confronted with when you drive up [the west side of] campus is an ugly stucco mess," said Provost McElrath. "It looks like Daly City."

Many of the recent decisions on campus planning and architecture have more to do with financial considerations than aesthetic ones. Bruce Lane, UCSC Principle Architect-Facilities Planner, said "there is no question" that funding for new building has become more and more of an overriding factor. He said that

the first accommodation the University made to building costs was at Stevenson College; at the time, the University went from Type V for housing at Cowell, which means the structures are built with reinforced concrete, to Type IV at Stevenson, which is reinforced wood. All other buildings since then have been type IV.

Another way the University has reconciled higher building costs is by using the turnkey "design build" method—where the architect is contracted out by the builder, not the University. Both Crown-Merrill and the graduate student housing were built in the design-build fashion. By today's standards, Cowell would cost about $125 per square foot, Lane estimated, but the Crown-Merrill apartments were built at $60 per square foot.

Lane added that, although the new additions look like "condos," the University has not suffered because of the cheaper buildings. "I don't think we're paying a penalty for [building cheaper buildings]," he said. "The students benefit because the room rates are lower."

Some campus experts argue, however, that irreconcilable sacrifices were made when the additions were built. Eric Ridenour, an Environmental Studies/Planning major who studied campus architecture in last year's class "The History and Implementation of the Santa Cruz Campus Plan," taught by Professors Virginia Jansen and Reyner Banham, echoes Provost McElrath's sentiments that the additions detract from the residential college design. He said that because the same basic plan was used at Crown-Merrill, the graduate student apartments, and the current Kresge project, architectual diversity has been lost. "The projects of the east side [of campus] are starting to look very much like the projects on the west side," he says. Architectual diversity was a fundamental part of Warnecke's architectual scheme in the '63 LRDP.

Part of the reason diversity is so important, said Ridenour, is that each college can retain its own sense of community character if it has its own style. That sense of community is further sacrificed in the case of the graduate apartments, said Ridenour, because they have no communal space.

One building project that was completed in the last decade, however, compromises little for the sake of a slim budget. The Elena Baskin Visual Arts Studios not only provide a home for the campus visual arts community, but also fit well in their place overlooking the Great Meadow and the Monterey Bay. "The architect, I think, did a very clever job of deducing what the current acceptable or expressable Santa Cruz style might be," said Professor Banham. "It's probably the most site-sensitive building on the whole campus."

Baskin Arts, with its loft-style "saw-toothed" roofs, provides the roomy accommodations the artists need, but was built on a very low budget. This may be a clue that campus architecture may once again return to an aesthetic tradition that not only has won awards, but complements the dramatic presence of the redwoods. Kathy Simon, who did the lion's share of the architectual scheme for Baskin, is presently working on the College Eight project.

If Simon can build a community for "scholars and friends," as the UCSC dictum declares, she will help the University return from its 15-year vacation in condo-land. If not, and the University continues to erect monuments to the cheap and trendy, the campus will become just another suburban nightmare off Highway 17.

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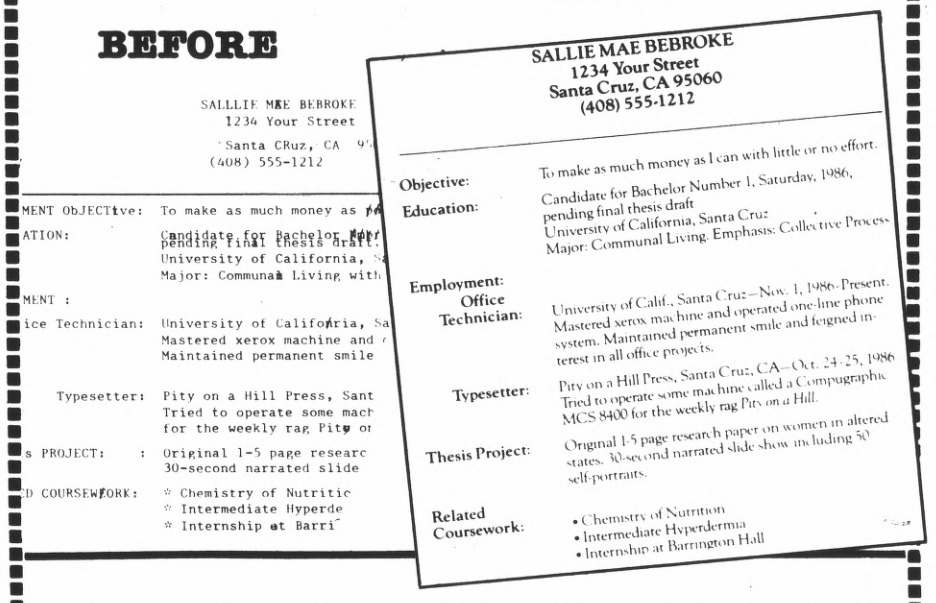
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CAMPUS *clips*

Blood From Stones

The UC Board of Regents recently approved a 9.1 percent increase in student fees effective next fall. At the same meeting, the regents approved a 5.7 percent hike in faculty salaries. UC spokesperson Valerie Sullivan was unable to say whether the 9.1 percent fee increase will be accompanied by a corresponding increase in available student finacnial aid.

Student fees will climb to an average of $1,375 per year on each of the nine UC campuses, an increase of about $113 for undergraduates and $54 for graduate students. The regents also approved an additional five percent increase in non-resident tuition—bringing the total to $5,665 in fall 1987.

The Regents have voted to increase student fees for each of the last two years, later rescinding each increase when Governer George Deukmejian and the State Legislature approved UC budget increases to alleviate strains requiring higher fees. It remains to be seen if Deukmejian will once more come to the aid of students, or whether students will have to face the large increase. "Last year the governor put more money into the budget for the university," explained Sullivan. "We do not yet know what will happen this year."

Regents approved the 5.7 percent increase in faculty salaries, which is subject to review by the governor and the legislature, to keep the UC system competitive. Should the increase be approved, according to UC figures, the average salary for full professors would increase from $61,983 this year to $65,500 next year, while the average salaries for all ranks of professors combined would increase from $54,164 to $57,200. The increases will keep faculty salaries at a level slightly more than that paid by comparable private institutions.

City Council On The Hill

Early last week, the Santa Cruz City Council tossed its hat into the tumultuous ring of campus growth planning. During the Tuesday meeting, the council approved a letter asking for a full environmental impact report on a proposed UCSC parking-lot extension, and made preparations for official comment on the University's Long Range Development Plan (LRDP).

The council's letter, written by city Planning Director Peter Katzberger, asks Assistant Vice Chancellor of Facilities and Services Louis Fackler for a complete environmental impact report on the proposed 155-space expansion of the East Remote lot. The University filed a Negative Declaration, claiming that the project will not have a significant impanct on the environment, which—if unchallenged—relieves it of the obligation to perform a rigorous Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

The letter criticizes the University's practice of filing Negative Declarations for major construction projects, calling for a "sound environmental review" of the long-range impact of planned campus development rather than the piece-meal process of issuing negative declarations on a project-by-project basis.

Long-range impact is what concerned the council in its decision to initiate involvement in the University's LRDP process. The decision came in response to an agenda item submitted by students David Behar, undergraduate representative to the LRDP committee, and Aaron Peskin, founding member of the Campus Association for Responsible Development (CARD). Behar and Peskin cited possible adverse effects of growth as outlined in the LRDP on the city, such as increased competition for housing, greater traffic, and strains on sewage-handling capacities.

On that basis, the students' letter requested that the council "establish and identify a clear and specific schedule" for consideration of the LRDP. Further, they requested that the city's consideration "not rely on obviously biased studies...i.e. those coordinated and conducted by University employees." And they asked the council to pressure the University to slow down the planning process and allow greater campus and community input.

After Behar gave a brief speech which detailed the effect of on-campus housing buildup on downtown rents, the council decided that it did not have adequate knowledge of the University's planning process to set the requested schedule for LRDP consideration. The coucil unanimously voted to have its staff consult with the University to find out the timeline, and report back before the first council meeting in January. At that time, the council will consider a possible schedule for entering the LRDP process.

More Groans About Growth

The UCSC administration once again heard criticism of campus growth plans last week in the final phase of public comment before the draft release of the campus' Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). Critics of the plan assailed its proposal to build more parking in the central campus area, and pointed out that proposed increases in on-campus housing would result in enormous hikes in student rents.

The two topical meetings—one on transportation, circulation, and arking issues, held Monday of last week at Kresge Town Hall, the other on housing issues held the previous Thursday at Classroom Unit 2—were more subdued than similar forums earlier in the year, and the criticisms directed at the plan more specific.

In a presentation during the housing form, LRDP committee student member David Behar cited statistics to show that the LRDP's goal of housing 70 percent of undergraduate students on campus would be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. Behar gave estimates of the student cost for on-campus housing, given existing financing methods and achievement of the 70 percent on-campus goal. The average cost for on-campus housing for students this year—assuming a double dorm room—is $283/month. If the proposed LRDP is followed, Behar predicts that same cost in 10 years would be $711/month. After 20 years, on-campus housing would cost $1328/month, 84 percent higher than Behar's predicted $707/month for off-campus lodging.

Behar told *City on a Hill*, "What we have to do now is find concrete ways to finance on-campus housing differently, or not put these figures [for increased housing] in the LRDP."

The transportation forum was also awash in statistics. Transportation analyst Bill Dietrich of BKS associates cited a campus survey from last spring which showed that 40-50 percent of students use the Santa Cruz bus regularly, while 70 percent of faculty and staff never use the bus. The consensus at the meeting indicated a need to improve transit alternatives for both getting to campus and getting around on campus.

At the meeting, administration officials confirmed that a third on-campus shuttle and altered shuttle routes will be adopted for next quarter. They predict the time between shuttles in the central area of campus will fall from 10-15 minutes to around four minutes, thanks to the project funded by the Registration Fee Committee and the Student Union Assembly.

Plowing On

Planning, bulldozing and building are in the works once again for UCSC—this time for the Physical Education department and the East Field facilities. The work, financed by the Student Life Referendum passed in Spring Quarter 1985, is scheduled to be finished by the beginning of the next school year. A lawsuit several students filed against the University in October, which was dismissed on the statute of limitations, had charged the University with failing to properly notify the public of this project and three others.

"We're adding four tennis courts to the two courts already there," said Director of Physical Education, Recreation and Sports Dan Wood. "We're also adding new locker rooms, a new basketball court, an Olympic-size swimming pool, and new administrative offices." Wood added that some of the fill dirt is being stored and compacted to extend the field, which will compensate for the space that the new buildings will occupy on the current field.

Heavy machinery is currently working on setting the foundation for the buildings. "After the [foundation] work and drawings are completed, we'll start to build the buildings," stated Wood. The finishing date, according to Wood, depends on the weather, worker strikes, and soil conditions of the area. Wood said, "If everything goes perfectly, and I mean *perfectly*, it'll all be done at the start of the next [school] year."

The Search Begins

UC PRESIDENT DAVID Gardner's visit to UCSC for the first meeting of the Chancellor Selection Committee last week sparked much interest and continued speculation on possible candidates for UCSC's next Chancellor.

Eugene Cota-Robles, ex-Crown College Provost and current Assistant Vice President of Academic Affairs in the UC president's office, is named as a possible candidate. "I don't know [if there is any validity to these rumors]," Cota-Robles told *City on a Hill*. He said that while he had not applied for the position, he would consider it "a tremendous honor to be chosen."

The first gathering of the full selection committee, which includes President Gardner, drew representatives from many city and campus contingencies. They came to voice their opinions on what they want in the new chancellor. "We had a lot of really positive feedback from a lot of people," said Paige Baty, UCSC graduate student representative on the selection committee, "It seemed like the [Academic] Senate and non-Senate faculty, staff, community representatives and students share many basic ideas in what they want in the new chancellor. Now it's a question of how to [find] one chancellor who can possibly be all of these things."

Gardner said that, "The next chancellor who comes here will have to be sufficiently flexible enough in his or her thinking, such that they feel not only comfortable but supportive of the uniqueness and special qualities that characterize UC Santa Cruz." He added that at the same time, the new chancellor will have to recognize that uniqueness generates a certain set of problems as well as opportunities. Gardner stated that there is a pool of about 200 applicants, which includes candidates from all over the United States.

Each and every group brought up another important concern; having a woman, a person of color, or both in the role of chancellor. To date, there has never been a woman UC Chancellor, and there has been only one chancellor of color. UCSC Women's Center Director Beatrice Lopez-Flores told *City on a Hill* she hopes the new chancellor will be someone with a commitment to affirmative action and women's issues.

"It's about time for a woman chancellor, in fact I think it's more than due," said Lopez-Flores. "I think the University of California would certainly make a historical mistake if they didn't take this opportunity to hire a woman in one of the three [currently] available chancellorships—Santa Barbara, Davis, and Santa Cruz. And they can't say that there are no qualified ones."

Santa Cruz City Council member Mardi Wormhoudt said in an interview that the city wants a chancellor sensitive to the needs of the community and who feels a part of the community. "The city would also like a chancellor who will represent the needs of the community to the [UC] president and the regents," said Wormhoudt, "This is something that has been lacking."

UCSC faculty member and selection committee member Isebill Gruhn said she expects the new chancellor to bring large changes to the campus and its administration. "I think a number of deans and vice-chancellors will go sooner or later, and some will stay," said Gruhn, who believes that current administrators should hand in their resignations at the end of the school year, to allow the new chancellor to make new appointments for his/her support staff.

Whatever the outcome of the long process, most of the members of the selection committee seemed confident that the information they picked up in Santa Cruz will aide them in finding a qualified candidate. But, said Gruhn, "This is an incredibly complex campus with a complex structure and a complex future....I mean, we're not going to find a superhuman chancellor."

—Brian E. Hupp

Correction: Due to a typographical error in the article on the Chancellor selection Committee in the last issue of *City on a Hill*, a pull quote stated that Robert Sinsheimer is retiring after five years as chancellor. Sinsheimer will be leaving following 10 years as UCSC chancellor.

Weed Pulled

Scrapping the Student Vote

by Liz Kadetsky

LAST FRIDAY, THE STATE APPELlate Court capped three years of highly spurious debate with a decision to turn around the controversial election of progressive city councilmember Jane Weed. Weed's 1983 appointment to the city council met outcry from local conservatives, who claimed the progressive victory, which maintained a now five-year-old progressive majority on the council, was based on illegal and irresponsible votes by UCSC students.

Last week's court ruled unanimously in favor of the conservative Citizens Against Voter Fraud (CAVF), a compendium of 22 plaintiffs who, in an attempt to install a conservative council majority, brought Weed and 1983 progressive city council candidate Bruce Van Allen to trial on charges that Weed's victory—and Van Allen's marginal defeat—rested on fraudulent votes cast by enough UCSC students to nullify the progressive victory.

And Friday's decision, which Van Allen termed "anti-student," represents the overturning of a 1984 Superior Court ruling that upheld the results of the 1983 election. According to the 1983 election results, Weed took the last of four empty council seats, defeating fifth-place finisher Wilson "Bill" Fieberling. Fieberling lost the election by a mere 182 votes—votes that have since come the the center of a conservative-inspired legal battle to oust Weed and disqualify Van Allen from taking Weed's seat.

Weed and Van Allen plan to contest the State Appellate Court's decision, which Weed described as the ultimate result of a "conservative effort to discourage student votes." Both hold that the court may have used an incorrect formula to calculate the percentage of student votes that went to progressive candidates, and both agree that, if the Appellate Court maintains its decision, they will take the case to the Supreme Court—a process that could take as long as two years. But if her defeat stands, Weed, who despite the ruling was elected mayor at last week's council meeting, will be ousted and Fieberling will take the fourth conservative seat on a seven-person council that, for the first time since 1981, will cease to have a progressive majority.

The court's decision last Friday follows a three-year legal battle spurred when CAVF requested that the Santa Cruz Grand Jury investigate what it suspected to be "widespread voter fraud" on the University campus. Upon investigation, the Grand Jury charged that 472 students had illegally registered to vote at on-campus precincts—where 1983, voters favored progressive candidates 9:1. At the time of the election, these students no longer, or in some cases never had, lived on campus, charged the Grand Jury, and their votes in the 1983 election were subject to disqualification since they were technically illegal.

CAVF then brought Weed and Van Allen to a trial that heard the testimonies of hundreds of UCSC students, many of whom admitted they voted at campus precints while they did not live on campus. Most, however, argued that the election codes had been unclear, and that they did not know they had voted or registered to vote illegally. Many also said they lived in temporary housing and were waiting for permanent, University spaces, while other testified that they lived in the woods behind various colleges, and had no fixed addresses.

Then-Superior Court Judge Henry Brauer finally ruled in 1984 against CAVF, stating that only 113 of the disputed votes were technically illegal, not enough to turn the election's final outcome. But last week's appeals hearing ended with a recount, in which Justice James Scott decided "193 [students illegally] voted in a precinct in which they had no fixed habitation, and to which they had no intention to return."

"People are being disenfranchised," progressive city councilmember Mardi Wormhoudt said of the decision, "not because they voted fraudulently, but because they were misinformed. I think it's interesting that there is not even an assertion that [the students] didn't live in Santa Cruz."

SELENA POLSTON

'The key here is the issue of the technicality versus the will of the people and the democratic vote.'
—Mayor Jane Weed

WHILE THE OVERALL NATURE of the student vote is in question, a lengthy appeals process may, essentially, nullify the results of this ruling and leave Weed in office; if the Supreme Court chooses to hear the case, the hearings could go well into 1988, when Weed's current term would be completed anyway. But progressives are angered by the very nature of the court challenge. They claim that Citizens Against Voter Fraud, an organization supposedly concerned with the integrity of local elections, systematically targets student and transient voters with a conspicuous political agenda promoting conservative causes.

Tim Morgan, CAVF's prosecuting attorney, who chairs the Santa Cruz County Republican Party Headquarters and is a prominent figure in the statewide GOP, denied such charges. Although he admitted CAVF was a partisan organization, he told *City on a Hill* its sole intention was to preserve the integrity of the local vote. "This case does not lessen the ability of students to vote . . . [it] cuts to the heart of the [electoral] system and asserts that those who want to vote must register and comply with all of the registration requirements," he said. "Once you allow people to deviate from the system . . . [with] no check to make sure they vote where they live . . . there is an inherent undermining of the public's confidence in the election system."

Morgan went on to argue that voter fraud, like that documented at UCSC, could lead to "wholesale fraud" and an erosion of US electoral politics into a "fixed and crooked" system "like that in the Philippines or in Mexico." He also likened the votes of the irresponsible student voters to those cast by inwilling persons "marched off [to the polls] with machine guns" in the Soviet Union.

But progressives maintain that conservative argumentation around the trial is based in lies. "Tim Morgan and [CAVF chair] Bill Sweringen don't care a bit about the democratic process; they just want to intimidate student voters," said Van Allen.

Wormhoudt, who argued that the trial's outcome represented victory for a group wishing to nullify the student vote, said, "I just think it's really sad that people who can't win a fair election at the polls are trying to steal this one in the courts."

Others also note that Morgan's and CAVF members' ties to conservative political organization and tradtionally "anti-student" causes leave them with lingering suspicions as to CAVF's motives. Morgan advised the All Santa Cruz Coalition (ASCC), a political action committee that ran slates of conservative city council candidates in 1983 and 1985. ASCC ran Fieberling, along with current councilmembers Arnie Levine and Katy Sears-Williams in '83. Morgan has also worked with Alert Santa Cruz and Citizens for Santa Cruz, two political action groups that have worked to defeat local referendums inspired by progressive balloteers.

CAVF chair Sweringen was active in defeating the rent-control movement of the early '80s, a movement spawned largely by students and progressive politicians. A core member of ASCC, he is also rumored to be behind an ongoing attempt to de-annex UCSC from downtown voting precincts. Although this has never gotten off the ground, many conservatives have argued that UCSC—made up of "outsiders" who "monopolize" local politics with their "flatly liberal" ideologies—should be de-annexed from Santa Cruz in order to disqualify student votes from local elections. Amongst CAVF's membership are also core members of ASCC, including Alert Santa Cruz Chairperson Sandra Mock and five former mayors.

While the ranks of Weed's challenging organization include mainstays of the Santa Cruz right, many on the left also charge that, from the beginning, the elections challenge was tainted by the Grand Jury's biased and unfair voting purge. "I think [CAVF] had friends on the Grand Jury," said Van Allen, who argued that the preliminary investigation was incomplete and cursory in all precincts except the university's.

The Grand Jury did afford a minor look at downtown precincts, where it found that voter registration discrepancies "appear to be county-wide." According to the jury's findings, a number of landlords registered at their downtown rentals while business owners

registered at business addresses. But the investigation largely overlooked these findings, specifically targetting the university and challenging what came to be known at the "UCSC 472." The trial later ignored illegal downtown registration.

CAVF's Morgan stated that the Grand Jury focused on students because "that was where the investigation would be most effective and that's where there was the greatest problem." But Weed, who said there were numerous business-owners and landlords who could be disqualified on the same point that negated student votes, said she felt it was objectionable to take away anyone's voting privelege because of a misunderstanding in the election code. "The key here," she said, "is the issue of the technicality versus the will of the people and the democratic vote."

Shortly after the close of 1983's voter registration period, but before the disputed elections, CAVF announced it would challenge a large percentage of student votes. Van Allen described this as a deliberate move to intimidate students, with CAVF "implying [before the election] all sorts of punishment and making students fearful about being interrogated at the polls. This was definitely designed to have a chilling effect on voters," he said.

Meanwhile, Weed likened intimidation tactics and the final disqualification of votes to laws in the South that, until the civil rights movement, were designed to disenfranchise Black voters. "Black people's votes [under Jim Crow legislation] could have been illegal because there were misspellings, or because people forgot to do things like cross their T's," she said. "But, like the Santa Cruz votes, the votes were legally cast."

WHILE LAST WEEK'S DECISION implies that local student voters and voter registrants may be more careful about registration guidelines, the decision's ramifications could be far-reaching. The ruling shows that students as a whole represent an easily targeted mass of traditionally left-leaning voters. This is a voting block that conservatives throughout the state have repeatedly challenged, and Friday's ruling could leave the door open for future challenges.

As well, it represents a serious threat to the voting rights of any group that tends to be mobile and susceptible to registration errors. This includes renters, students, members of the military, and homeless people, all of whom could be targetted in a ruling that holds you cannot vote if you do not have a "fixed" domicile.

> 'If votes like these are counted there will be no way to prevent wholesale fraud; the system would be like those in the Philippines or in Mexico, where elections are fixed and crooked.'
>
> —Citizens Against Voter Fraud lawyer Tim Morgan

According to Friday's State Appellate Court decision, students who had no homes and voted in the '83 election were technically ineligible to vote. In part, these votes accounted for the discrepancy between Justice Scott's and Justice Brauer's rulings—Brauer stated in 1984 that some homeless students had voted legally. But according to Morgan, "The California law states that in order to meet the requirement to register to vote you must have a domicile, and that means a fixed habitation: a real spot that you live in a which you intend to return to after an absence. If you don't meet that, you don't meet the qualifications to register to vote."

Van Allen, who argued that many students could not even find places to live because of 1983's fall housing crunch, said that the domicile philosophy was at the base of a conservative ideology meant to effectively disqualify renters from voting. "This has its roots in the idea that only people who own property should be allowed to vote," he said.

"I think it's ridiculous to slap voters in the face for performing their civic duty," said Weed. "It's dangerous to democracy if that's the way elections are run. We're supposed to be the best democracy in the world, but that is being undermined by election challenges like this one."

But CAVF's Morgan disagreed. "It's not indispensible to the operation of our form of goverment that everyone vote," he said. "A substantial percentage of the population never votes. . .and if that means persons who don't give a damn about [elections] don't vote, that doesn't offend me a bit."

While Santa Cruz activists continue to argue over the issues rooted in the ousting campaign, local politics, for the time being, remain in a state of flux. Weed could be off the council, and Fieberling on it, as soon as the beginning of next year. But Weed could also hold her seat until her term expires in 1988, when she would defeat the ousting campaign by mere default.

Meanwhile, the possibility of Fieberling's appointment to the council has become clouded by progressive councilmember Mike Rotkin's charges that Fieberling is incompetent and incapable of performing council duties. Rotkin has threatened to bring suit against Fieberling, who resigned from his position as city public works director in 1982 because he had what seemed to be an incapacitating case of Alzheimer's disease, and has been collecting disability ever since. If Rotkin's bid to disqualify Fieberling is successful, Weed would be ensured her council position.

But for the time being, politicians and voters on both sides consider the possibility of a conservative city council majority and wonder if, in fact, Friday's decision will signal the end of a five-year-old "era" of progressive control on the council.

Wormhoudt, who said a conservative council could threaten concessions that progressives have gained with regard to controversial Beach Flats development, the Zayante Dam, and the Broadway-Brommer Bridge, said she felt Weed would maintain her seat.

"But, I think progressives will continue to have great political leverage, even if there is a conservative majority," she continued. "By way of the initiative process, referendums and loud public outcry, I know we'll prevail in one way or another."

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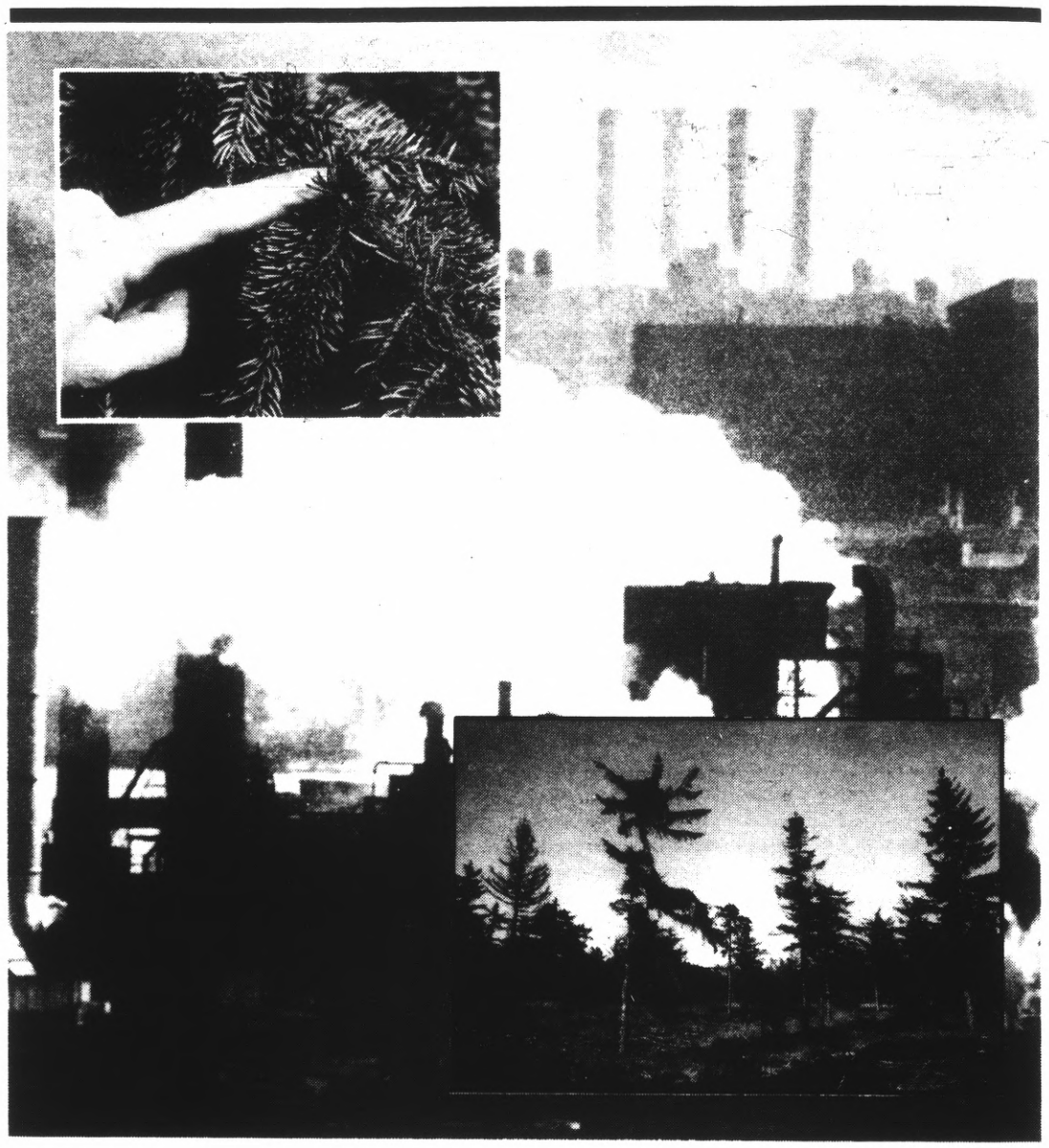

Acid Rain

Who'll Stop The Rain?

by David Stein

THE NATIONAL ACADemy of Sciences warned in 1981 that failure to produce a "prompt tightening of restrictions" on acid rain would be "extremely risky" for both our environment and economy. Five years later, despite constant pressure from Canada, Northeastern states and environmentalists, Congress has yet to enact any acid rain controls.

While legislation has stalled, acid rain continues to fall, and many now worry that the damage it is causing may be irreversible. Thomas Kean, governor of New Jersey, has said, "If all we do is continue to study the problem, we'll end up with the best documented environmental disaster in history."

Yet political and ecological fallout from acid rain continues to mount despite the lack of action in Congress, and battlelines in the regional tug-of-war are being redrawn as evidence increasingly suggests that acid rain threatens not only the Northeast but the West as well.

Hopes for passage of an acid rain control bill before the end of this year were centered on House Bill HR 4567, a product of bi-partisan compromise. The chief sponsor of the bill, Democrat Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota, called it "the first bill ever to bring together the interests of the West and the Midwest, the South and the East under one legislative umbrella." Although the bill boasted over 150 sponsors and was the first-ever acid rain proposal to emerge from the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, it died when opponents used stalling tactics to table it before Congress adjourned.

Congress has attempted to put an end to the acid rain problem through similar legislation since 1980, amid evidence that Northeastern lakes and forests are rapidly dying. The solution seems relatively simple: reduce sulfur-dioxide emissions from coal-fired boilers and nitrogen-oxide emissions from automobiles, emissions which scientists believe to be the precursors of acid rain.

In reality, however, a politically acceptable solution has proven extremely difficult to find. In a debate that reflects deep regional differences, acid rain regulations threaten to create clear winners and losers between the states. William D. Ruckelshaus, former director of the Environmental Protection Agency, once told NBC's *Meet the Press*, "I can close my eyes and listen to [people] talk about acid rain and I can tell you within 100 miles where they live, just on the basis of what they say."

Northeastern states, which have suffered the worst damage from acidity, are the most vocal in calling for controls, and a few have passed their own acid rain legislation. A report by the Office of Technology Assessment showed that by 1982 "about 3,000 lakes and 23,000 miles of streams [had] already become acidified," mainly in the Northeast. Representative Jeffords of Vermont expressed the fears of New England states when he told Congress, "acid rain is threatening to turn Vermont—the Green Mountain State and the home of maple syrup—into the brown mountain state with sour syrup, dead lakes and stunted trees."

Midwestern states, with the highest concentration of coal-fired power plants, have resisted economically unpalatable regulations, especially attempts to mandate installation of expensive smokestack "scrubbers" or to prevent the use of high-sulfur coal from Midwestern mines. During hearings on HR 4567, the Edison

Electric Institute claimed that the costs of implementing strong acid rain controls would be prohibitive, and Richard Trumka, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said that the House bill would cause "severe economic disruption... resulting in over 38,000 coal miners losing their jobs."

Western and southern states, the most removed from the acid rain controversy, have been reluctant to take part in a national clean-up program, which they view as "paying for someone else's mistakes."

But today, the situation is changing as scientists detect acid rain damage throughout the nation as a whole, and in the west in particular. Several recent studies point to increasing acidity in Rocky Mountain lakes and forests, and decreasing visibility in national parks. The main source of the damage appears to be copper smelters in Arizona and Mexico, in what environmentalists have called the Gray Triangle.

Researchers at the Environmental Defense Fund claim to have established a direct relationship between emission levels at the copper smelters and fluctuations in acid rain in the Rockies. Some smelters have moved to Mexico to avoid emission controls under the Clean Air Act, and of particular concern to environmentalists and Western politicians is the enormous new smelter at Nacozari, Mexico, just 60 miles south of the border. Ironically, after years of resisting Canadian requests to do something about transnational acid rain problems, the US is now forced to ask the same thing of Mexico.

A recent report on "The American West's Acid Rain Test" by the World Resource Institute claims that the West is now in exactly the same position that the Northeast was a decade ago. Dr. Mohamed El-Ashry, one of the authors of the report, said that in California the areas at greatest risk are the Sierra Nevada Mountains and cities experiencing "acid fog," especially Los Angeles. "For practical purposes, the fog has acidity 100 times as great as the rain in the Los Angeles area," El-Ashry explained, which constitutes the worst acidity problem "anywhere in the west." Unlike other areas, the main source of acid rain and fog in California is automotive emissions.

"Clearly, acid rain is a national problem," El-Ashry said, "and any legislation should be national as well." Unlike past proposals, Sikorski's House bill called for national acid rain controls with clear compromises between regions. In support of the bill, Sikorski said "Acid rain is no longer a political issue. It is no longer a regional issue. It is a national crisis."

The recent legislation called for substantial emissions reductions for both sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, and allowed states the choice between installing scrubbers or switching to low-sulfur coal. It also proposed a scaled national electricity tax to offset compliance costs for utilities while setting a ceiling on utility rate increases, and directed the Secretary of State to persuade Mexico to adopt similar measures. Because of these compromises and support from Republicans concerned about the Reagan administration's poor environmental record, the bill gathered unprecedented support—although not enough to pass.

The fate of the bill was decided in a contest between Representatives Henry A. Waxman and John D. Dingell, who have a longstanding duel over acid rain legislation. Waxman, whose district lies in downtown Los Angeles, was instrumental in pushing the bill through the subcommittee. The bill was then killed in the full Committee on Energy and Commerce by committee chairman Dingell, whose district includes the heart of the automobile industry in Michigan.

Further opposition to the bill came from industry and utility lobbyists, and from the Reagan administration. While industry spokespeople and administration officials often contend that acid rain is entirely fictional, Reagan's own Special Envoy to a joint US-Canadian Summit on acid rain early this year, Drew Lewis, told congressmembers, "It seems to me that saying sulfates do not cause acid rain is like saying that smoking does not cause lung cancer." Only after this meeting did the Reagan administration concede that acid rain is a serious problem, but it still argues that further research and not legislative action is necessary.

Sikorski and Waxman say that another bill similar to HR 4567 will be introduced into Congress next year. Many congressmembers and environmentalists worry that if no action is taken, serious and irreparable damage from acid rain could result in the near future. One sponsor of HR 4567, Representative Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, said "Our natural resources, our national landmarks and now the health of our citizens are threatened by inaction. I ask my colleagues: if not us, who will stop the rain?"

> 'Acid rain is no longer a political or regional issue; it is a national crisis.'
> —Representative Gerry Sikorski

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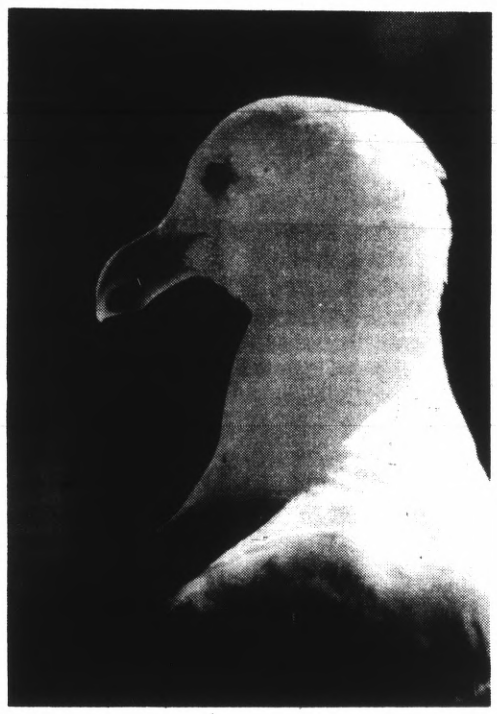

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

CORRECTION

Due to a typographical error in the November 20 issue, the article "Conditional Contentment" reported Anand Santosh as saying, "[The Greenwood Lodge area] is in a 'grandfathered' area, an area whose original permit may be denied because of change in the specificed use of land." The quote is not Santosh's but County Supervisor Dan Forbus's. *City on a Hill* regrets the error.

Changing Alternatives

Dear Staff:

In recent weeks, the organization MAC (Men's Alternative Community), which sponsored the petition for "non-sanctioning of fraternities at UCSC," has gone through a number of changes. At first, many people, men and women, came to the MAC meetings solely in opposition to the idea of fraternities at UCSC. However, underlying this opposition was one major concern. We all cared about the social climate at UCSC and the direction our university would take. In addition many of the women who attended early MAC meetings gave us a very non-male perspective. For this reason, out of MAC came the People's Alternative Community or PAC.

PAC has become many different things. First, it serves as a support group for people who care about important issues, such as racism and sexism. Many of us in the group have expressed concern about the fact that women are underpaid, that minorities are economically deprived, that we are living in a predominantly white male ruled world. We wish to share these concerns with others who feel the same way and to see how we can effect any kind of change.

This year is a critical year in the development of UCSC. Not only are we undergoing the 20 year plan but we have had the advent of the first fraternity. We would like to see that the ideals that UCSC was based upon are still upheld and maintained. Fraternities can only detract from our community and create separatism and divisiveness. The whole institution creates a society for the homophobic white men. For this reason, we have chosen to take a stand against both the institution of fraternities as a whole and specifically here at UCSC.

Finally, and most importantly, PAC is an organization devoted to community. We hold ourselves open as a group in which people can socialize, make friends, and share ideas. Everyone has a place in PAC. Meetings are every Wednesday at 8pm in the Kresge Seminar Room.

Sincerely,
PAC

Sleazy Ad

Dear Staff:

I was extremely dismayed to open up the last issue of *City on a Hill* and find a half page ad for Camouflage with a clearly sexist image—the pure objectification of a woman to sell, presumably, products. It seems to me quite a contradiction—seeing an ad such as this in *City on a Hill*, a newspaper which strives to point out and eradicate sexism both where it exists in the community and in its reporting. What happened this time? Did it just slip by? Or did you just need the money? I sincerely hope you will not continue to run these kinds of advertisements.

Michelle Davey

Staff note: The *City on a Hill* collective has agreed to discontinue running the ad in question.

Politicizing Harassment

Dear Staff:

Last week I attended a workshop on sexual harassment for counselors and religious advisors. The UCSC sexual harassment committee is a chancellor-sponsored organization which does some education about sexual harassment and provides institutional means for students to end situations of sexual harassment.

Although the presentation I attended covered many issues such as: definition of sexual harassment, institutional response to sexual harassment and legal options, many aspects were left uncovered and un-analyzed. One major problem with the way sexual harassment is dealt with on campus is that each woman's experience is privatized. Because of strict rules pertaining to confidentiality, a sexual harassment advisor (a person whom a "victim", their word, would initially contact) cannot name a professor as potentially dangerous even if 10 women report experiences with the same person. Also, the advisor cannot let the individual women know that anyone else has had a problem with the same professor. Therefore, unless one woman chooses to go through the entire system to prosecute the harasser, the case is never made public. This confidentiality protects the harasser, isolates the "victims," and encourages individual rather than group action.

My other problem with this particular seminar is that there was virtually no political analysis of sexual harassment. At the root of sexual harassment is sexism. Not only was this point overlooked by the facilitator (who, incidentally, was from Santa Barbara, not UCSC), it was avoided. And, why did they hire someone from Santa Barbara when there are perfectly qualified people, like Gillian Greensite, here at Santa Cruz who could do fine work.

Rather than simply tear down the existing structure, which, after all, is better than nothing, I would like to propose an alternative structure that can work outside of, although not antithetical to, the existing options. We need to create a group in which women can talk about their experiences, network with one another, and develop strategies to combat sexual harassment. This group could do educational work as well as advocacy. Out of women's collective experience a cohesive political analysis could be developed. We need to create a space where useful and empowering political work can occur, while simultaneously deprivatizing the experience of sexual harassment. I would like to see this group organized. If you are interested, please write me c/o Kresge Box 392.

Sincerely,
Lori Lander

EDITORIAL

An Ideal Becoming Piecemeal

THE RECENT ULTIMATUM GIVEN TO THE Environmental Studies (ES) Board to reorganize or die is neither surprising nor wise. Numerous reports from the academic establishment agree that interdisciplinary programs like Environmental Studies are the elixir that can cure modern education's syndrome of tunnel vision resulting from specialization. But the last 10 years at UCSC have shown that the administration thinks specialization is the elixir that can cure UCSC's supposedly malaised academic reputation.

What the administration doesn't consider is that much of whatever prominence UCSC has comes from its various interdiscipinary programs—Environmental Studies has won acclaim from environmentalists around the country and attracts many students to Santa Cruz.

It is ironic that UCSC is now afflicted with the disease of specialization; one of the founding goals of the campus was to overcome narrow orientations. Interdisciplinary studies, college core courses, and independent majors are innovative approaches to educating students about more than a single narrow field, ensuring that graduates have some grasp on their field and the world, not just on one specialty. Such techniques are in fact recommended by the Smelser report, a UC study of lower division education. By the standards of that report, UCSC is moving backwards.

By the standards of reason as well, interdisciplinary study should be encouraged, not attacked. ES is an obvious example; environmental problems involve science, politics, even questions of culture. Trying to solve the crises of our modern age within any single, rigid discipline often only shifts problems from one area to another.

But the single-discipline focus that is rampant both on the UCSC campus and in academia at large makes the recent attack of ES quite predictable. Several ES faculty have said the cards were stacked against the board from the very beginning of the review; the outside committee appointed for this purpose by Social Sciences Dean Frank Child was composed mainly of scientists. According to critics of the review, its composition made the committee insensitive to the necessity that ES encompass more disciplines than environmental science, and thus asked ES to narrow its scope.

Insensitivity to the interdisciplinary viewpoint stretches far beyond this one committee. The administration and the Academic Senate—the faculty body which guides hiring and curricular decision-making—are both stacked heavily in favor of traditional single-discipline approaches. While the rest of academia is scrambling to adopt the innovations UCSC was founded on, these traditionalists want to cut out the ideas that once were the heart of the UCSC experiment.

Interdisciplinary studies belong at UCSC's heart. The Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy and the administration should allow ES to continue, and provide the board with adequate faculty and resources. And they should encourage the development of other interdisciplinary programs where appropriate, not continue their rampage of reorganization and destruction of such worthwhile programs. To think that problems can be solved from a narrow perspective, that the whole picture can be seen through a tunnel, is ridiculous. Escaping that tunnel, not digging it deeper, should be the goal of this University and any other.

Downtown On A Hill

Dear Staff:

Having attended recent public meetings on the University's 20-Year Long Range Development Plan (LRDP), I could not but draw the conclusion that "convenience and accessibility" for administrators, faculty and staff are the overriding concerns that planners have been asked to address in developing a new growth plan for campus.

Enter the Plan: new roads, multi-story parking garages, a central core so dense with buildings that sunlight and fresh air will become precious commodities available only (possibly) in the low-rise suburban sprawl, a.k.a. the colleges.

Look at the dozens of maps on the walls, representing various aspects of growth. Now look at the scale. Are they scaled in miles, several being a not unreasonable distance to walk through beautiful rolling forests and meadows? No, the scale of the maps is 400 feet to the inch; 4 inches equals 1600 feet.

And this is the crux of the matter with the LRDP: 400 feet is not very far. It is literally only shouting distance, a hands throw away.

And quite obviously this is the goal of the designers of the LRDP: to be able to step out of one's car and into one's office in a minute or two at the outside. For the outside—the outdoors—is their problem. For the convenience of certain well-placed segments of the campus community the core of the campus is being designed as a high density urban core.

And yet it is a core without hearth or home (with one notable exception: the chancellor's house). For nobody will live here, and aside from those in the natural sciences, few will take classes or meals, or exercise here either.

The question is asked: how will students benefit from this urban-core design? Again, the planners have been quite straight-forward in providing an answer: students are perennially late for classes, and by building up the core the 15 minute commute from one class to the next may no longer be an impossibility.

My questions are two: 1) Why are there so few classrooms that classes must be scheduled 15 minutes apart?, and 2) Given enough classrooms, (a seemingly not unreasonable expectation), wouldn't it make more sense to schedule classes 45 minutes apart so that students and faculty could reflect on the classroom experience, perhaps while hiking through the redwoods from one side of campus to the other?

At this stage in the planning process, let's not get lost in the particulars of where each as yet to be designed building will be sited. Let the questions be large, as large as the lay of the land.

Stephen Kalish

Hatchet Job

Dear Staff:

Oh the pain returning to town to find my humble little article on growth butchered by you wolves at the stonehouse! ("Small is Beautiful," CHP, 10/13). In addition to the clarity and continuity which you carefully edited out, you ommitted at least three central points: 1. The reckless pace at which UCSC's administration is pursuing growth makes reasoned discussion and planning impossible. 2. Continued centralization is as great a danger as growth, and 3. Constant bureaucratic appeals to the alleged needs of the Regents and the State are a contemptible strategy which sacrifices the community's well being for the petty prerogatives of unaffected bureaucrats.

As long as the faculty of this campus willingly wag their heads every time the administration panders its fictions about the "needs of the state" and "economies of scale," the reality of the campus will be rapid decay. As long as *City on a Hill* prints only snappy stories which cover an issue, and nothing which thoughtfully uncovers it, the paper will do little to stem that tide.

Sincerely,
Jeff Ringold

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

CULTURE*clips*

Ah Shuttlecock: The Cowell Dining Hall will be serving up both love and pain during the next two weekends, as UCSC Student Theater presents dual performances cooked up by student directors Ron Redelfs and Rachel Martin.

The production, entitled "Shuttlecock," features Harold Pinter's *The Lover* and San Francisco playwright Martin Epstein's *3 Variations on the Theme of Pain*—both short, modern plays which deal humorously with such topics as pain, personal games and relationships.

"There are a lot of creative, talented students who want to work, but there aren't enough productions," said Redelfs, a senior majoring in Theater Arts, and director of *The Lover.* "Shows like this give students another chance to practice their craft."

According to Redelfs, Pinter's play portrays "the games and constructs people use to relate to each other." Perhaps a task only a writer like Pinter can accomplish. "Pinter's plays usually have a carefully constructed ambiguity that resists facile analysis and promotes constant searching on the part of the audience," Redelfs added. It also promotes a lot of fun.

Meanwhile, *3 Variations on the Theme of Pain* presents a "zany quality that resembles a playground," said director Martin, also a senior Theater Arts major. But the game in this play happens to to Badminton. The characters who feel pain stand on one side of the net, while those who don't (or at least say they don't) stand on the other.

Couple the Badminton in *3 Variations on the Theme of Pain* with the love games in *The Lover,* and you can see where they came up with the name "Shuttlecock."

"Shuttlecock," December 5, 6, 12, 13, 8pm, $3 general, $2.50 students/seniors.

Nicaragua Framed: Nicaragua invades Santa Cruz this week, armed with poetry, music, photographs and refreshments.

Dorothy Grenada and Charles Gray, two Witness for Peace volunteers who spent eight months in Nicaragua, will present a bilingual travelling exhibit, *Que Sos Nicaragua?, (What are you, Nicaragua?*), publicized as "a vivid and moving portrait of the Nicaraguan people." The show, touring the Northwest United States through February, focuses on Nicaraguan's joys, suffering and hopes for peace. *Que Sos Nicaragua?,* assembled by volunteers from the Santa Cruz Witness for Peace office, will only be here for one week.

A fund-raising dinner to benefit the exhibit will take place at the Louden Nelson Center on Tuesday. And visitors of the presentation will have a chance to meet and speak will Grenada and Gray during a reception at the Santa Cruz Public Library, on Saturday from 1:30 to 4:30pm.

Que Sos Nicaragua?, *December 4-10, Santa Cruz Public Library. Benefit dinner, Louden Nelson Center, Tuesday, 6-9pm, tickets $5-15.*

Philippine Scenes: Well here it is—way before the book hits the stores, before the mini-series dominates the airwaves, before the movie plays at a theater near you: possibly the first dramatization of the February revolt against former Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos. And playing right here at the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall this Friday night.

The UCSC Filipino Student Association (FSA) is sponsoring the production by the Philippine Educational Theater Association (PETA) as part of an ongoing promotion of Filipino history and culture. Entitled *Panata Sa Kaylayaan* (*Oath To Freedom*), this stage production recreates 20 years of repression and resistance under the militaristic regime of said dictator. In addition, contemporary Philippine realities are portrayed through song, dance and drama. Designated ambassadors of good will, the PETA troupe is stopping in Santa Cruz for one night only en route to appearances all over North America and Europe.

Given the continuing currents of unrest in the Philippines today under new President Corazon

Aquino, the production is all the more timely. Or in other words, history is still being made even while dramatizations are under way. So don't set aside five or six nights to watch the mini-series when it comes out. Go and see *Panata Sa Kalayaan* and get more entertainment for your hard-earned hour.

Panata Sa Kalayaan: *Friday, UCSC Performing Art Concert Hall, 8pm, $5 students, $7 general.*

Fee-less But Still Fearless: In concert, some bands are satisfied to merely recreate the music from their albums. Others like The Replacements may not even play the songs from their records. Then there are those who look upon a concert as an opportunity to get theatrical, to shock and to exceed expectations (David Bowie during the Glam-days; the Sex Pistols). But if there was ever a band that continually sought to explode the definitions of rock show, it's the Tubes. And may the timid beware: they're back.

Contrary to rumors that the Tubes went down the tubes, they're currently playing live in and around the Bay Area in between recording sessions for their forthcoming new album. They'll be stopping in Santa Cruz for two nights at O.T. Price's . . . Monday and Tuesday. Rumors of their demise are not surprising, since last winter at The Palace in LA, the Tubes played what was billed as their final show of all time. This turned out to be true for the flamboyant Fee Waybill, but the Tubes go on with a new lead singer, David Killingsworth. So 6 of the 7 original Tubes are still connected, and of course there's all that material going back to the late '70s. A big question though: can they still pull off songs like "White Punks On Dope" and "What Do You Want From Life?" without Fee-baby?

Chances are they won't concern themselves too much with the past, showcasing instead the new stuff. An even better bet is that the shows will carry on the grand Tubes tradition of never hesitating to pull out all the stops.

The Tubes: Monday and Tuesday, O.T. Price's, 8:30pm, $10 advance, $11 door.

Frets Don't Fail Me Now: Local acoustic music lovers will be able to sink their ears into this weekend's offerings from Gourd Music and Snazzy Productions. The first annual Santa-Coustics Festival features various acoustic artists from all over the world at the Kuumbwa and the Moraga Concert Hall.

The festival kicks off Thursday, with Claudia Schmidt and special guest Pat Donahue (no relation to Phil, sorry), at the Kuumbwa. Schmidt is known for her exciting concerts where she draws her audience in and takes it on what is described as "a musical journey that is daringly contoured, and never the same from one to another." Donahue, on the other hand, is known for "technical perfection and insight," on his acoustic (what else?) guitar.

Then on Saturday, the festival has two offerings. Acoustic enthusiasts can choose between harpist and storyteller Sylvia Woods at the Moraga Concert Hall and the Cheap Suit Serenaders at the Kuumbwa. Woods is considered to be one of the world's great folk harpists, and was the 1980 winner of the All Ireland Harp Championship; though she doesn't harp on it, she was the first American to do so.

The Cheap Suit Serenaders sings to its favorite evening wear at 8:30pm and is offering, "odd instruments, odd personalities, and strange but wonderful music of the 1920s." Your Sunday best is recommended.

Claudia Schmidt with special guest Pat Donahue, Thursday, 8pm, Kuumbwa, $8. Sylvia Woods, harpist and storyteller, Saturday, 8pm, Moraga Concert Hall, $6. The Cheap Suit Serenaders, Saturday, Kuumbwa, $7. Info: 425-4939.

AUDIO*scope*

HOLGER LEUE

Del Rey & The Blues Gators (top) and the Waybillless Tubes (bottom) both play O.T. Price's this week.

CATALYST (1011 Pacific Ave., 423-1336) Over 21 only; unless indicated, shows start at 9:30. Call for show information.

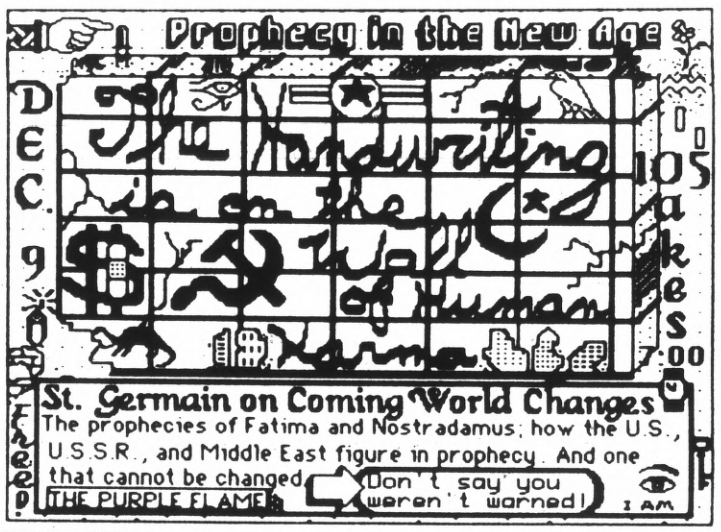
CIVIC AUDITORIUM (Church and Center Streets, 429-3444) (No entry for Civic this week)

KUUMBWA (320-2 Cedar St., 427-2227)
Thurs: **Claudia Schmidt, pat Donohue, $8 door, 8pm**
Sat: **Cheap Suit Serenaders, $7 door, 8:30pm**

O.T. PRICE'S (2662 Soquel Dr., 476-3939) Over 21 only; unless indicated, show starts at 9:30
Thurs: **Misfitz, Bluz Angelz, $1 door**
Fri: **Hydromatics, $3 door**
Sat: **Tuesday Weld, $3 door**
Sun: **Comedy Night with Ray Hanna, Jeff Juliano, Carol Louise, The Beagles, $3 door**
Mon-Tues: **The Tubes, $10 adv/$11 door, 8:30pm**
Thurs: **Dan Hicks & Acoustic Warriors, plus Del Rey & The Blues Gators, $3 adv/$4 door**

SLUGGO'S (Porter College, 429-6807)
Call for show information.

ZAPP'S (2380 Portola Drive, 476-0300) Over 21 only
Fri-Sat: **White Out, $2 cover, 9pm**


Prophecy in the New Age
DEC. 9
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Thursday 4

☐theater

The Day They Shot John Lennon. A contemporary comedy/drama which reflects the society in which we live. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $2 student; $3 general.

☐concerts

Open to Change: Eileen Unruh and Lisa Larice present a Senior Thesis Production. 8pm, Barn Theater, $2 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐meetings

Creative Writers' Group meeting. 5:30pm, Porter Fireside Lounge, Free.

Amnesty International: come and write appeals to free prisoners of conscience throughout the world. 8pm, Cowell 135, Free.

Bisexual Bowling Club: support group. For more information, call Susan at 429-5759. 8pm, Cardiff House (Women's Center), Free.

☐sports

Co-ed Ultimate Frisbee. No experience necessary. 3:30pm, West Field, Free.

☐workshop

Graduate Students group. 6pm, Kresge Seminar room (159), Free.

Friday 5

☐theater

Oath To Freedom. Presented by Filipino Student Association. It recreates the 4-day revolt last Feb. through song, dance and drama. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $5 students/seniors; $7 general.

The Day They Shot John Lennon. A contemporary comedy/drama which reflects the society in which we live. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $2 student; $3 general.

Shuttlecock. A theater event consisting of *The Lover* by Harold Pinter and *Three Variations on the Theme of Pain* by Martin Epstein. 8:30pm, Cowell Dining Hall, $2.50 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐concerts

UCSC Chamber Singers, Concert Choir, and Monterey Bay Sinfonietta, conducted by Paul Vorwerk. A benefit for UCSC Friends of the Arts. Call 429-4944. 8pm, Holy Cross Church, $9.

Open to Change: Eileen Unruh and Lisa Larice present a Senior Thesis Production. 8pm, Barn Theater, $2 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐meetings

Psychology Students Association. 10am, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

Al-Anon meeting for friends and relatives of alcoholics, noon, Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Hillel/JSC: arts and crafts for the holidays. 6:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Los Mexicas: learn folk dances from Mexico. No experience necessary. 6:30pm, Activities Bldg., East Field, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Free for lunch? Join us for noontime aerobics! All staff and faculty welcome. 12:15pm, East Dance Studio, $2 per class; $18 for ten classes.

Saturday 6

☐theater

The Day They Shot John Lennon. A contemporary comedy/drama which reflects the society in which we live. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $2 student; $3 general.

Shuttlecock: a theater event consisting of *The Lover* by Harold Pinter and *Three Variations on the Theme of pain* by Martin Epstein. 8:30pm, Cowell Dining Hall, $2.50 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐concerts

UCSC Chamber Orchestra: Mitchell Sardou Klein makes his debut. Program features Elgar Brahms and Corigliano. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

Open to Change: Eileen Unruh and Lisa Larice present a Senior Thesis Production. 8pm, Barn Theater, $2 Students/Seniors; $3 general.

☐miscellaneous

Elder Students of UCSC holiday potluck party. 12pm, Crown Merrill Multi-purpose room, Free.

Sunday 7

☐theater

The Day They Shot John Lennon. A contemporary comedy/drama which reflects the society in which we live. Presented by Student Theater. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $2 student; $3 general.

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Firewalker Sat/Sun mats. 12:45, 4:30. **Modern Girls** 6:30, 10:15, Sat/Sun mat. 2:45
II. The Wraith 5:45, 9:40, Sat/Sun mats. 1:50. **Karate Kid II** 7:30, Sat/Sun mat. 3:35, (Special Preview) **Crimes of the Heart** 7:30, in place of **Karate Kid II**

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Star Trek IV 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10
II. An American Tail 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40
III. Crocodile Dundee 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:15
IV. Heartbreak Ridge 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841

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Monday

☐lecture
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of Luke. 7:30pm
Unit I, Free.

Stonewall Gay
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Unit 201, Free

Voyeur: visual
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III. Peggy
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II. Blue Velv
Sun mats. 2:1
III. My Ame
6:40, 8:30, 10
3:05, 4:50

☐concerts

UCSC Chamber Orchestra: Mitchell Sardou Klein makes his debut. Program features Elgar, Brahms and Corigliano. 3pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

UCSC Chamber Singers, Concert Choir, and Monterey Bay Sinfonietta, conducted by Paul Vorwerk. Tickets available in advance at UCSC Box Office and SC Civic Aud. Box Office at the door. 8pm, Holy Cross Church, $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

Open to Change: Eileen Unruh and Lisa Larice present a Senior Thesis Production. 8pm, Barn Theater, $2 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐meetings

Catholic Eucharist and Fellowship. 7pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Musicians Support Group: meeting for those who have amplified instruments or drums and are frustrated because they have no place to practice. 7:30pm, Crown 104, Free.

Monday 8

☐lectures

Macro-ring Formations Brought About by Hydrophobic- Lipophilic Forces. Xikui Jiang, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, China. 4pm, Thimann 397, Free.

Is Shakespeare Still Our Contemporary? Jan Kott, renowned critic and scholar. 8pm, Oakes 105.

☐meetings

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship: Teaching this quarter will focus on Jesus' teachings in the Gospel of Luke. 7:30pm Classroom Unit I, Free.

Stonewall Gay Men's Alliance. General meeting to discuss the future of a gay, lesbian and bisexual network now being formed. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 201, Free.

Voyeur: visual art publication invites visual artists and writers on visual arts to organize for the next issue of the journal. 8pm, Porter 250, Free.

Stonewall Gay Men's Alliance: Steering Committee Meeting. 8:30pm, Classroom Unit Room 201, Free.

Asian American Student Alliance: meeting to talk about news letter and other activities for next quarter. 9pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free.

☐sports

Co-ed Ultimate Frisbee. No experience necessary. 3pm, East Field, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Free for lunch? Join us for noontime aerobics! All staff and faculty welcome. 12:15pm, East Gym, $2 per class; $18 for ten classes.

Tuesday 9

☐movies

Prophecy in the New Age by St. Germain-Nostradamus. 7pm, Oakes 105, Donation requested.

☐lectures

Dr. Gilbert Keller, UC-San Diego. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

☐meetings

Psychology Students Association: 5:30pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

Estudiantes para la Salud del Pueblo (ESP). 6:30pm, Thimann Grad. Student Lounge, Free.

Big Mt. Education Committee: come learn and teach about the forced relocation of Hopi and Dine (Navajo) native peoples from Big Mt., Arizona. 7pm, Kresge 321, Free.

Ben T. Clark Russian Club. For information, contact Anna or Shari at 425-0751. 8pm, Porter 250D, Free.

Wednesday 10

☐movies

Incest and the Family. Phil Donahue interviews Katherine Brady, incest survivor, her mother and her father. Discussion follows. 12pm, room 146 Health Center, Free.

Fellini's *Roma* (1972, Italy). 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐lectures

Solution Structure of Proteins by NMR. Prof. Tack Kuntz, UCSF. 4pm, Thimann 397, Free.

☐meetings

MEChA: general meeting. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge. Free.

Newman Club: Catholic fellowship and discussion. 7pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

Student Union Assembly: the official voice of UCSC undergraduates on campus and system wide issues. 7pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Men's Alternative Community: student organization aimed at promoting political awareness and social change at UCSC. 8pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship: Bible study of the Parables in the New Testament. 9pm, Porter Fellows Lounge D222, Free.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship: Crown-Merrill weekly Bible study: 9pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Free for lunch? Join us for noontime aerobics! All staff and faculty welcome. 12:15pm, East Gym, $2 per class; $18 for ten classes.

Thursday 11

☐theater

The Ramayana: a spectacular musical adaptation of a 2600 yr old epic from the heart of Indian mythology involving a cast and crew of more than 120. 7:30pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $8, $10, $12 adults; children 12 & under $2 less/ticket.

☐meetings

Long Range Development Committee. 8am, Cowell Conference Room, Free.

Minority Students: Living in a Sea of Whiteness. 5:30pm, Oakes Provost's House, Free.

Amnesty International: come and write appeals to free prisoners of conscience throughout the world. 8pm, Cowell 135, Free.

☐sports

Co-ed Ultimate Frisbee. No experience necessary. 3pm, West Field, Free.

☐workshop

Graduate Students group. 6pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar:

Student organizations must contact the Campus Activities Office by 4pm Wednesday two weeks prior to the event.

Campus boards and units must contact the CAO by Monday 4pm the week before the event.

I. The Name of the Rose
1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:40
II. Children of a Lesser God
1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50
III. Peggy Sue Got Married
1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8:05, 10:10

MOVIE I & II
426-9409
I. The Hidden Fortress 6:30, 9, Sun mat. 4
II. Something Wild 7, 9:15, Sun mat. 4:45

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Summer 6:30, 8:20, Sun mat. 2:50, 4:40
II. Blue Velvet 7:10, 9:20, Sun mats. 2:10, 4:20
III. My American Cousin 6:40, 8:30, 10:15, Sun mat. 3:05, 4:50
IV. Sherman's March 7, Sun mats. 4:05
V. The Hippie Temptation 9:55, Sun mat. 2

SASH MILL 427-1711
What Happened to Kerouac? 7:30, 9:20

RIO 423-2000
The Color of Money 5:15, 7:45, 10:10, Sat/Sun mats. 12:35, 2:55

UA 426-8383
I. Stand By Me 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, Sat/Sun mats. 1:30, 3:30
II. Ferris Bueller's Day Off 6, 10, Sat/Sun mats. 2.
Jumpin' Jack Flash 8, Sat/Sun mat. 4

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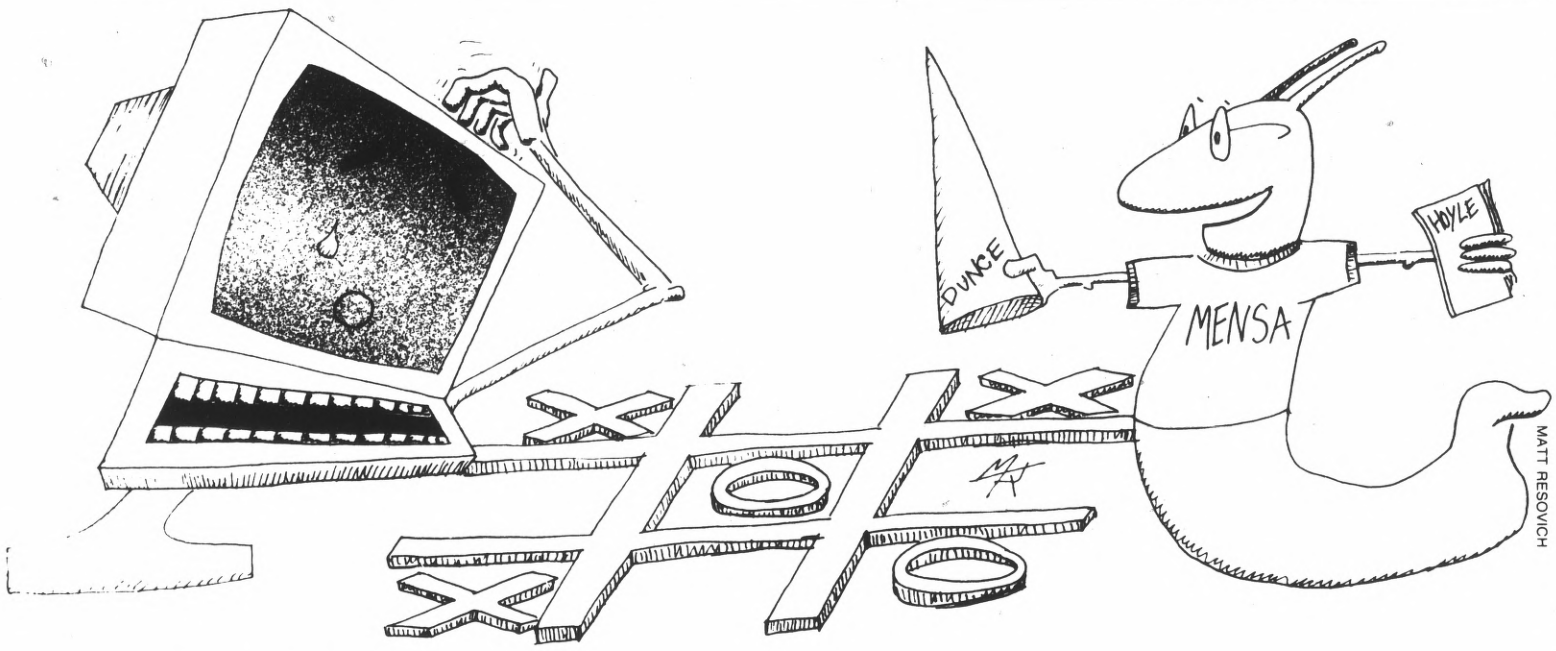

The Race for Artificial Intelligence

A Brave New Generation

by Eric Nelson

THE FASTEST COMPUTER performs about seven billion calculations a second, but it's still not as smart as a slug. When the eight inch sea slug is tapped, it retracts its tentacles, but if poked repeatedly it becomes conditioned to the tapping—and no longer bothers to retract its tentacles. No computer can reason like this. Computer scientists and biologists hope to apply the way the slug's nervous system, or "software," works, to computer architecture and sortware, and eventually design a computer capable of making associations and common sense decisions.

In the highly competitive arena of computer technology, artificial intelligence is generally recognized as the next frontier. Japan's much publicized effort to achieve a "fifth generation" of super-computers capable of reasoning has elicited an aggressive response from military contractors and and ailing US computer industry, creating a global challenge for supremacy of the information processing industry.

When Japan launched the government-funded Institute for New Generation Computer Technology (ICOT) in 1982, the American computer industry winced. A consortium of nine Japnese electronic companies, all housed in one government laboratory, ICOT became one of the first nationally-coordinated efforts to make computers smaller, faster, and above all, smarter.

With Japan already cornering half the market in silicon chips, the US could not allow Japan a significant lead in tomorrow's technology of artificial intelligence. "There's a stereotype that the Japanese aren't creative, that they just copy our technology," said Paul Saffo, a computer expert and research fellow at the Institute for the Future, a Menlo Park think tank which advises corporations about the use of technology. "That's just not true. There's lots of room for creativity in Japan."

But Saffo does regard ICOT as unusual for Japanese business, which rarely takes risks. "They [the Japanese] have a saying—the pheasant that flies gets shot." However, with the formation of ICOT, the Japanese are breaking this pattern, and may seriously threaten the technological edge traditionally held by the US.

In recent years Europe has also joined Japan to challenge America's traditional computer technology preeminence. The European Common Market has launched a $1.1 billion effort alongside a $390 million British project known as the Alvey Directorate.

But neither the US government nor the US computer industry has taken this latest offensive sitting down. The US Department of Defense, for example, has just unleashed its own $600 million Strategic Computing Program, which is now working on robot vehicles, computerized co-pilots for jet fighters, and a battle management system for computing the tactical options of a naval carrier group.

Even the fastest computer cannot reason as well as a slug.

But perhaps the most alluring and ambitious US endeavor is the Micro electronics and Computer Technology Corporation (MCC) of Austin, Texas. Formed in early 1983 and initially modeled after ICOT, MCC is a research consortium comprising 21 US-owned companies. When the Japanese announced the formation of ICOT, a 1982 meeting of 15 leading US computer firms was organized. According to MCC spokesperson Mary Kragie, what emerged from this meeting was an agreement to jointly research fundamental computer technologies as well as those with the most immediate economic potential. Originally, computer manufacturers and chip makers like Control Data Corporation, Advanced Micro Devices and National Semiconductor Corporation composed the founding companies, but they were later joined by companies with broader product ranges like Honeywell, 3M, Kodak, and defense firms like Boeing and Lockheed.

"It started out with very fuzzy goals, but there was a consensus that in the international marketplace, we could improve the US ability to compete," Kragie told *City on a Hill*.

Chosen to take the helm of MCC was retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, a consummate technocrat whose government ties in defense and administrative and engineering expertise have proven indispensible. Inman was director of the National Security Agency (NSA) from 1977 to 1981, and a former deputy director of the CIA.

Inman's first task was to assemble a staff of top computer scientists from the member-companies, from universities, and from the government. He then skillfully maneuvered MCC through the Justice Department and congressional hearings, because a consortium in one industry violates US anti-trust laws. In 1984, Congress passed the National Competitive Research Act, legally permitting such consortiums. According to Kragie, since January 1985, more than 60 such consortiums have been formed in various industries.

Inman's experience as director of the world's most sophisticated intelligence agency, and the nation's largest, lends MCC an unusual advantage. The NSA uses the world's largest computer system to analyze and decode communications and information retrieved from its top secret world-wide network of electronic "platforms." With the exception of publicity, the NSA rivals the CIA in budget, manpower and influence. It is not surprising that MCC's chief scientist, John Pinkston, was deputy chief of the NSA's research division, whose mission is to keep the NSA's computers and electronics at least five years ahead of state of the art.

A small company employing only 450 persons, mostly technical staff, MCC's charter forbids it from marketing products. Instead technology is developed and then "transferred" to member-companies, which may use the technologies as they see fit. This creates some security dilemmas with 21 competing members funding MCC's seven major research projects. Kragie explained that to prevent technology from one program being leaked to a member not funding it, "we've set up lines of proprietary information. This allows opportunities for transfers. Technical reports (of one program) are only distributed to the involved companies. "We also have a secure building," she emphasized. "Information is protected."

MCC's $65 million annual budget incorporates the immediate and the long-term. Some results of the shortest technical program have already been transferred to 3M—a member of MCC. Tape-automated-bonding (TAB) is a process that gives an integrated circuit more power in less space. A conventional chip is bonded to its printed circuit board withing a closed hard plastic package. Leads—or connections—are then hand soldered between the chip and the board. With TAB, a chip is bonded to the surface of a tape which resembles 35mm camera film. Connections are made chemically between tiny pads on the chip and leads already on the tape. Then as one unit, the chip and its leads are sliced from the tape and bonded directly to the board.

The result is minimized space between leads, allowing many more leads per chip, and smaller, denser chips. Eventually, this technology may put the power of a supercomputer into a desktop model. Prototypes made at MCC contain 328 leads, as opposed to the standard 48 or 64 leads. According to Mary Kragie the whole process, including testing of the chip by X-ray or lasers, is being automated. She said the chips are handled "just like film, reel to reel in volume production."

OTHER PROGRAMS INclude software design, human interface, and the highly esoteric long-term project of designing a knowledge-based system, or artificial intelligence (AI). Developing a computer that can make a decision based on common sense reasoning, as well as facts, even if some facts are uncertain or misisng, is not an easy task. Computers accept logic, or rigid formalisms, but logic-based systems do not use heuristics, the constraints people consider to narrow down the possibilities of any one situation. Nor do they use common sense. Asked which president was born in a log cabin and wore a stovepipe hat, such a system might check its list of presidents, but it is just as likely to check its list of every person who ever lived in the US.

Heuristics is one of the various angles MCC and other US researchers are exploring in their quest for thinking computers. They are also taking a formalist approach based on logic, which is Japan's primary AI emphasis. However, MCC scientists find Prolog, the logic-based language used by the Japanese, much too rigid and confining. This, they argue, might be a key weakness in ICOT's research.

Lastly, a cognitive approach is being examined by both the US and Japanese researchers to see it computer architectures can be modeled after brains of living organisms. Because the human brain is far too complex to ever be completely unraveled, scientists have turned to simpler organisms, like the slug. One researcher told the *Wall Street Journal* the slug's nervous system "is built like an old Philco radio, with simple circuits, and large easily identifiable components."

But some progress is being made on computer configurations which mimic the tens of billions of neurons in the human brain, each having tens of thousands of synapses, or connections used to transmit signals. Within this tangled network of neurons lies the key to memory associations. Bell Labs, which belongs to the MCC consortium, has built prototype circuits modeled on the brain with 22 "neurons" and 484 "synapses." Storing four short names, the system acts as a modest associative memory. When researchers typed in IC, it gave them RICH.

Unsure if these approaches will pay off, most computer researchers are making hybrids of conventional computer configurations as a way to achieve computing speeds necessary to produce artificial thought. Some computer scientists theorize that before a computer can perform advanced reasoning, it must be at least four times faster than today's fastest computers.

Computers operate in sequence, fetching data, placing it in memory, performing calculations, and storing results. Then the process is repeated in the next operation. But by hooking many processors together, all controlled by an instructional processor, these sequential operations can occur at once, or in "parallel." One scientist at ETA Systems Inc., a supercomputer division of MCC member Control Data Corporation, likens parallel processing to watering plants with a hose as opposed to using a watering can that must be continually refilled.

The results have been impressive. ETA has built a supercomputer—the ETA 10—with a range of seven gigaflop, or seven billion calculations a second. "We're working on a peak of 10 gigaflop," said spokesperson Meg Saline. By 1991, ETA hopes to double this capacity. Currently, the fastest supercomputer in general use is the US-made Cray X-MP/48, which uses Japanese chips, and clocks in at a peak of 1 gigaflop. Fujitsu, Cray's chip maker and a member of ICOT, also has a comparable machine. Using extremely fast gate-array chips made by Honeywell and a parallel architecture, the St. Paul, Minnesota firm has for the time being rival all competitors. Because the computer's circuits will literally cook themselves at such high speeds, the circuit boards in the ETA 10 must be cryogenically cooled by liquid nitrogen.

Meanwhile, in Texas, MCC is doing research of a more basic nature which could reveal an even faster parallel configuration. "We're still trying to understand the fundamental theories of parallelism," reported William Stotesbury, MCC director of public affairs.

Because the human brain is so complex, computer scientists are studying the slug's nervous system, which 'is built like an old Philco radio with simple circuits.'

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN what MCC's long-terms research will yield for its member companies, but industry analysts like Paul Saffo at the Institute for the Future in Menlo Park believe MCC has been "tremendously successful with very ambitious goals." Members like Boeing, Honeywell, Martin-Marietta and Rockwell will undoubtedly try to use the technologies for defense applications like the Strategic Defense Initiative, whose future relies heavily on high-speed computers. While supercomputers and AI can be used for everything from automotive design to medical diagnostic systems, as well as pure research in math and science, some MCC member companies are more likely to develop profitable battle management systems and advanced radar and sonar equipment for sale to the government.

Paul Saffo, however, is leery of high technology developed specifically for defense purposes, with few other applications. "Star Wars will be very bad news for commercial techology," he says. Projects like the Department of Defense Strategic Computing Program, claims Saffo, draw scientists into classified research that is not reality diffused and "run the risk of draining the very best talent."

While the defense industry may not provide technology which can be used by the whole economy, it is profitable. Firmly rooted in the military-industrial complex, former NSA intelligence chief and MCC chair Bobby Inman is banking on the future of defense. He has announced he will leave MCC at year's end to head a holding company which will buy high tech defense companies specializing in weapons and electronics research.

The forecast is mixed for the struggling computer industry, especially in the Santa Clara Valley. Paul Saffo is optimistic that AI developments will eventually be incorporated into products as common as the refrigerator and the personal computer, but the industry's current difficulties with Japanese competition "are too big and too complex to be saved by a single fix. Salvation," he believes, "lies in a change of attitude. We've got to stop draining long-term resources for short-term kills."

Although the US corporate giants have finally pooled their research efforts again those of Japan, the race for artificial intelligence, and ultimately technological prowess, will be long and hard. Further complicating this challenge is the matter of accommodating this nation's industrial base with the pace of technological change. The winner of this race may lose in a brave new world of economic hard times and frightening defense technologies. The slug may be even smarter than we think.

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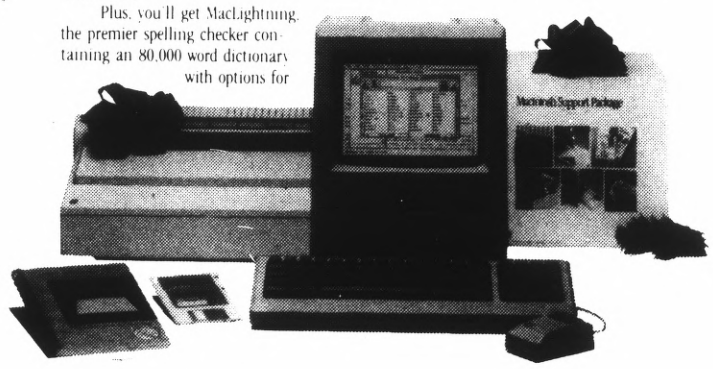

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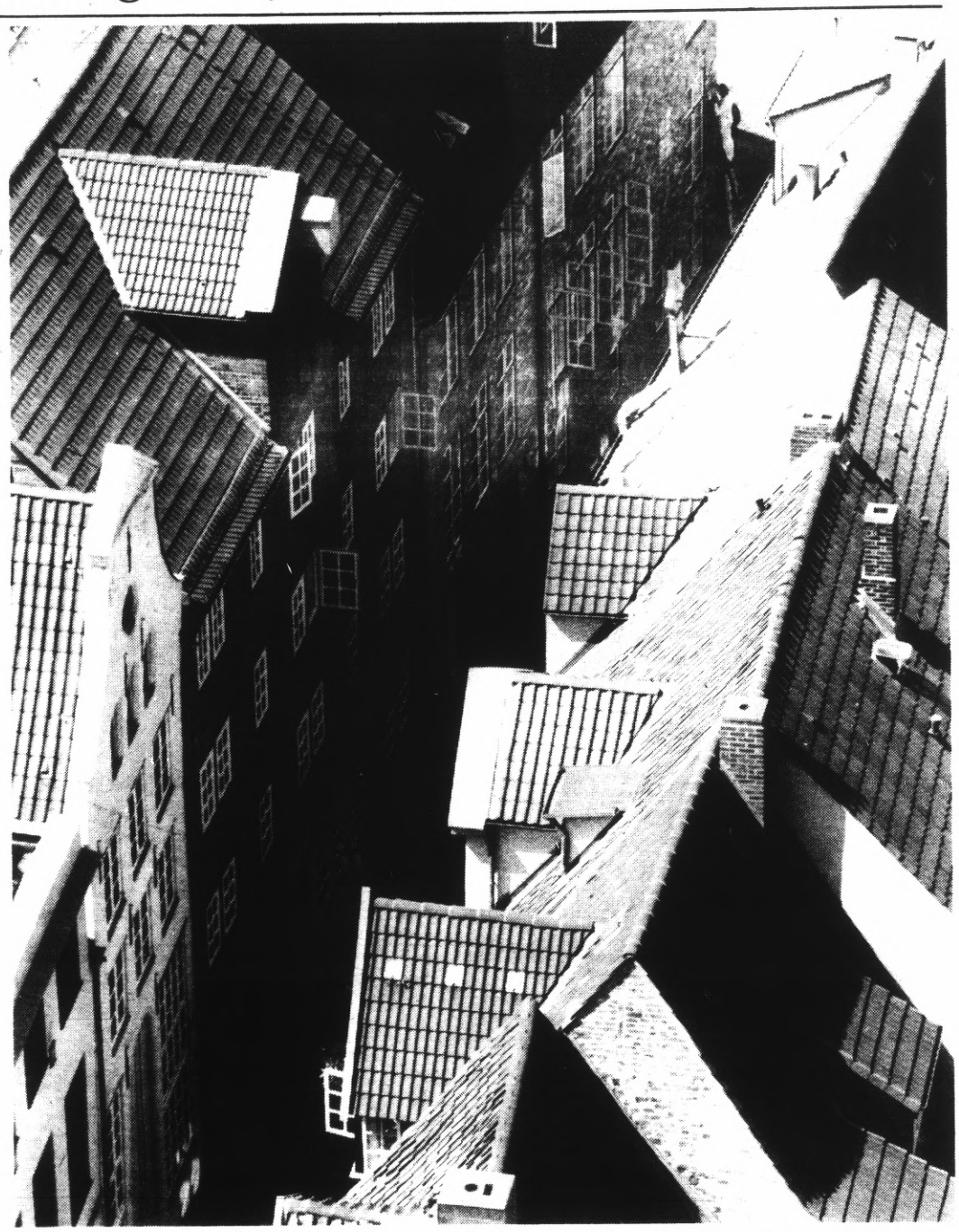
PHOTO *gallery*

Dublin, Ireland Photo by Matt Aalfs

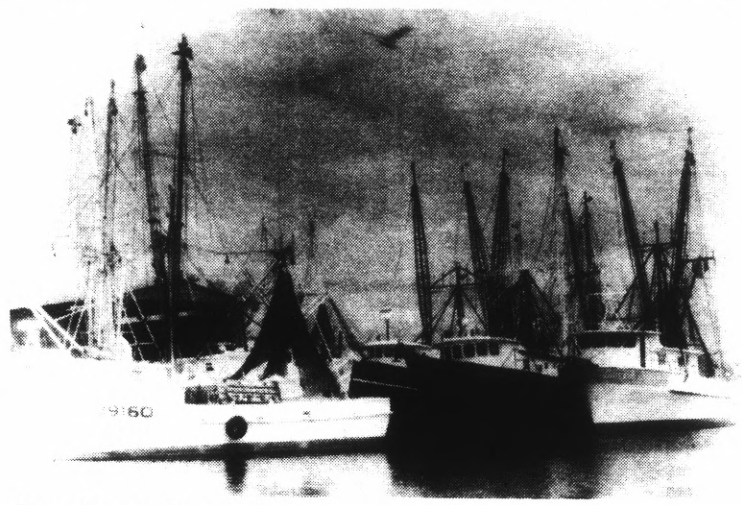
CAPTURED LIGHT

IT WASN'T A PHOTO CONTEST, BUT THAT DID not keep our quarterly selection of student photographers' work from being competitive. This portfolio contains just a few of the images submitted, a far-from-comprehensive compilation of camera-capturings. We'd like to thank everyone who submitted photographs, and remind them to pick up their prints at the Stonehouse at the base of campus.



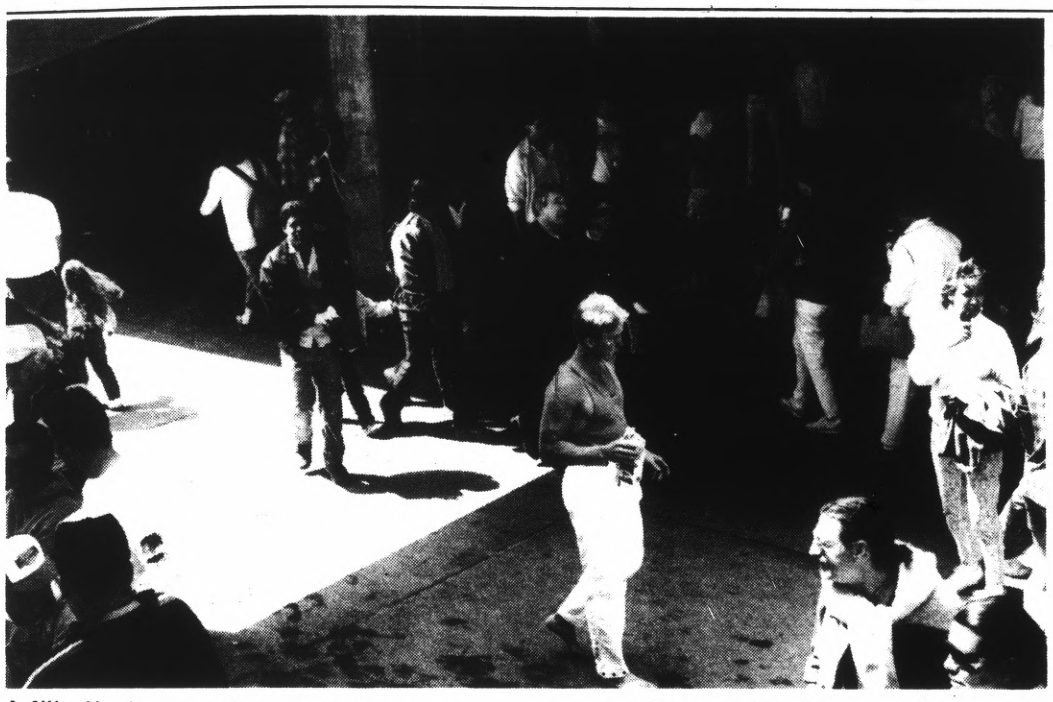
Lübeck, West Germany Photo by Brian E. Hupp

Self Portrait, Boardwalk Photo by Saul Robbins



Province Rock, Mass.
Photo by Fiona Rotberg

PHOTO *gallery*



Milk, it does a body good

Photo by Donna Monroe

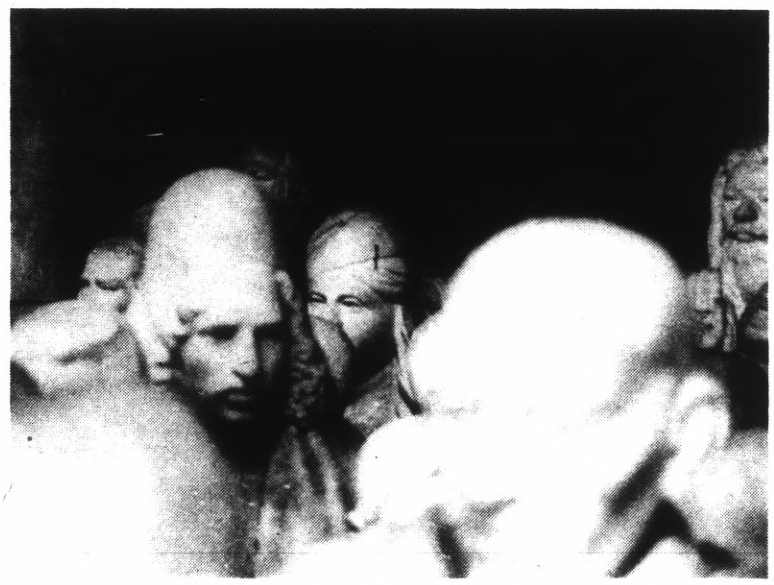
Photo by Erik Dreher

Which one's not just like the other?

Photo by Annie Valva

Natural Mystic

Photo by B. Morgan Wood



Statue Factory, Varanarsi, India

Photo by Patri Collins

PHOTO *gallery*

Self Portrait as I am sipping knowledge
at the Fount of Greek Culture

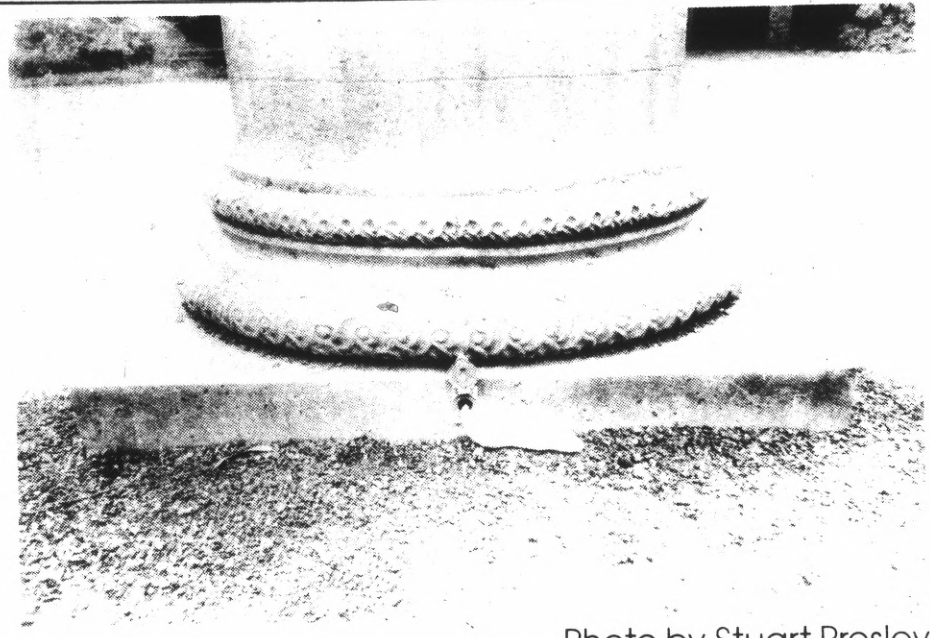
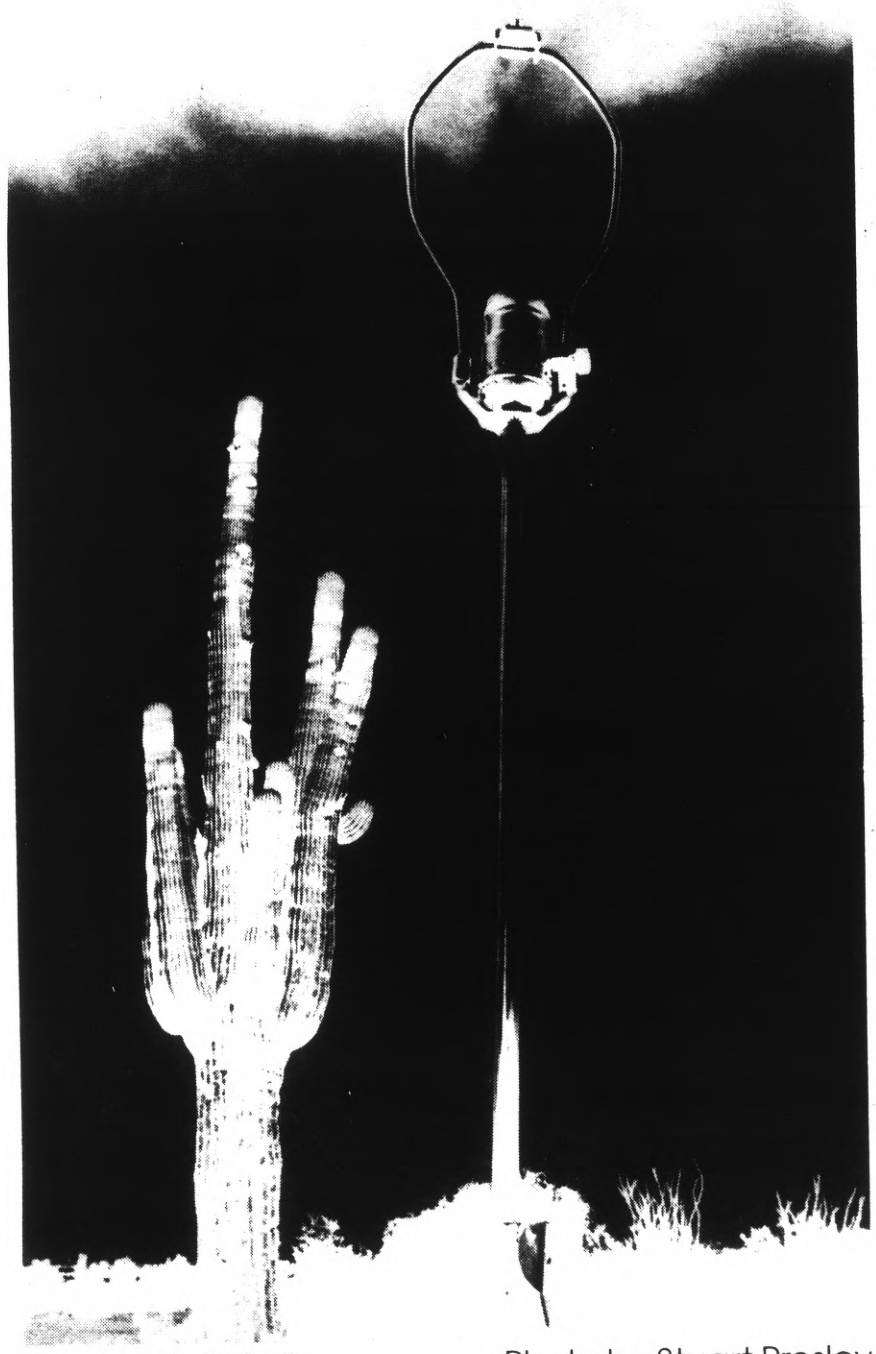


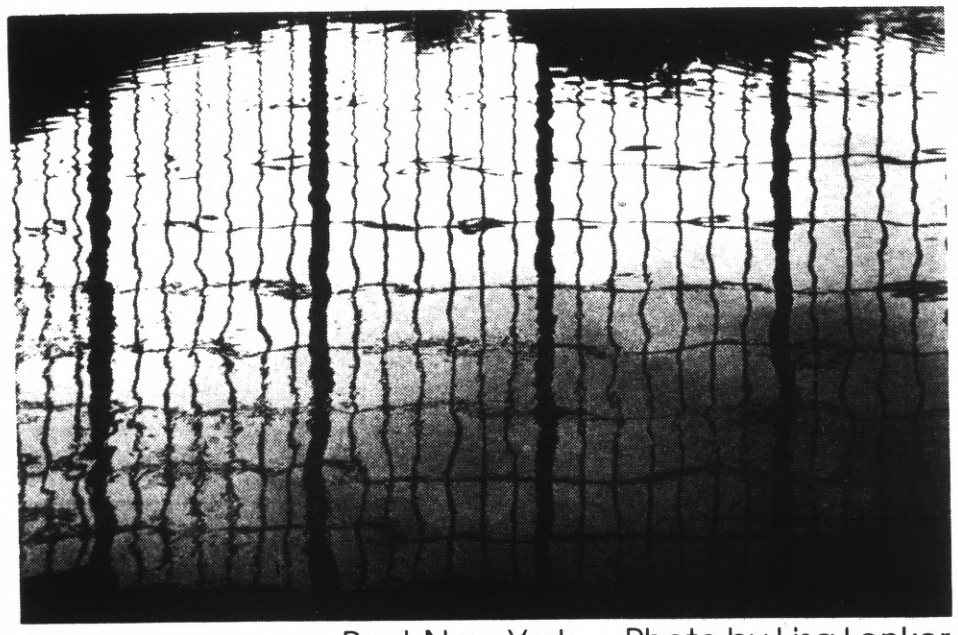
Photo by Stuart Presley

Masquerade Photo by Lisa Lenker

CBGB + OMFUG, New York Photo by Ian Harper



Cactus-Light Bulb Photo by Stuart Presley



Pool, New York Photo by Lisa Lenker

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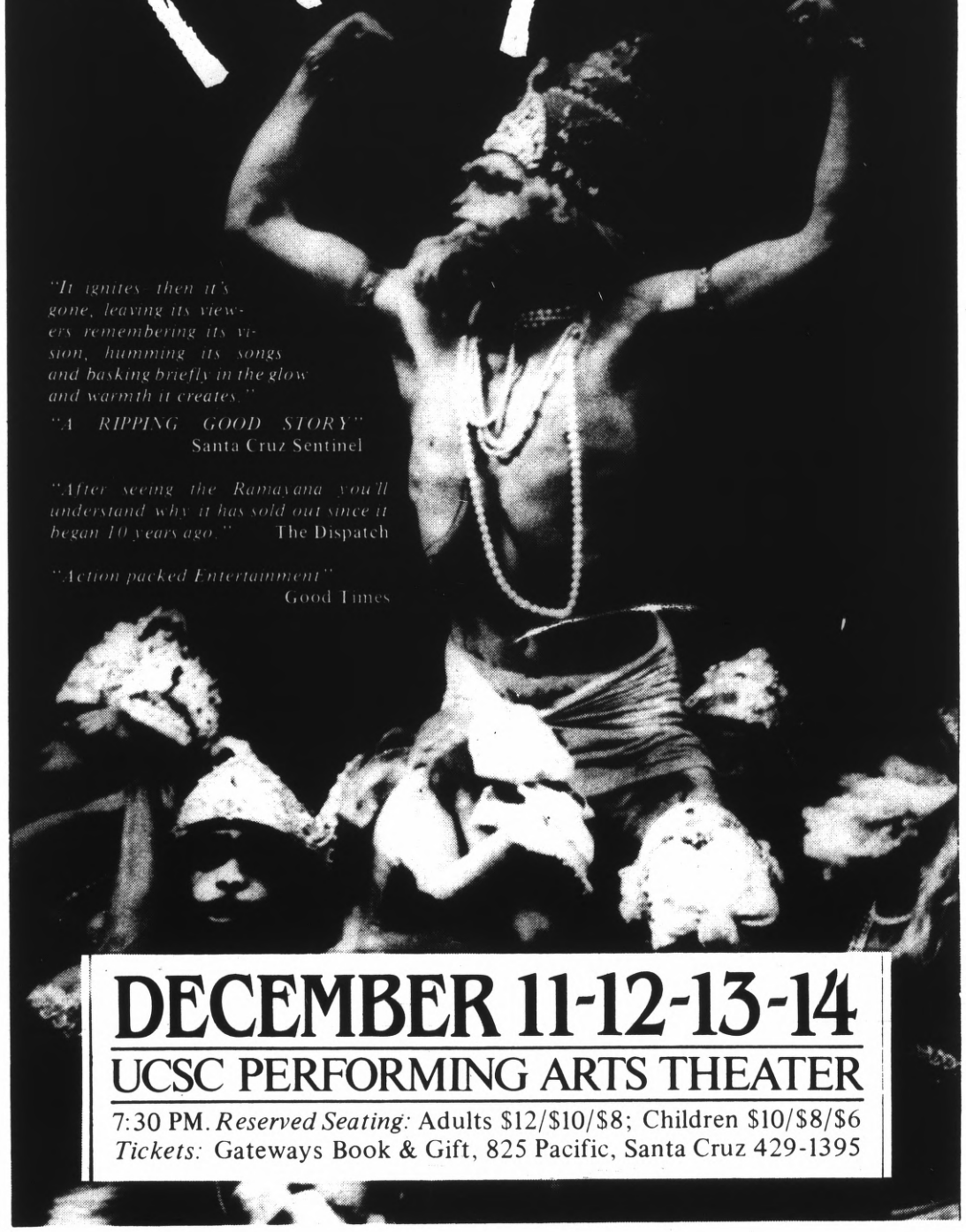

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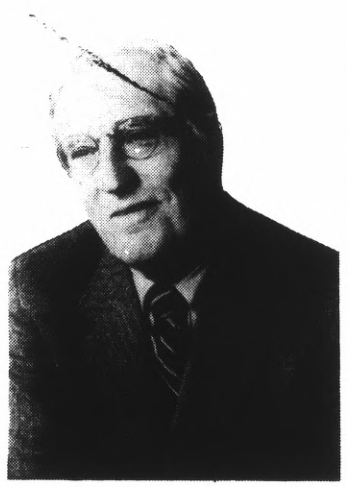

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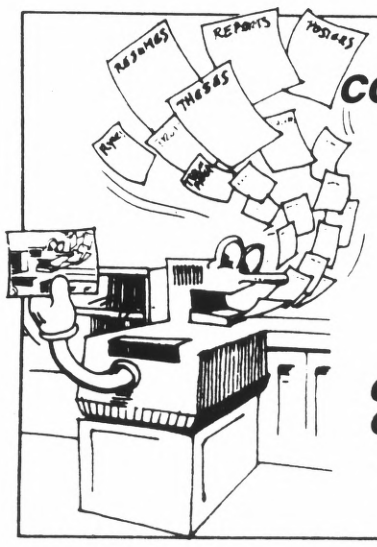

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ANNIE VALVA

Charlotte Bunch

A Night of Living Feminism

by Rose Dean

DESPITE POPULAR CULture's preoccupation with the supposed "death of feminism," feminist writer and organizer Charlotte Bunch proved the women's movement is alive and well as she spoke to an overflowing crowd of more than 75 at the UCSC Women's Center last Wednesday, November 19. Introduced by Politics Professor Sonia Alvarez as "kind of a feminist institution," Bunch is a veteran of both the civil rights and anti-war movements of the sixties. Her talk, to a quiet but attentive crowd of mostly women, focused on broad aspects of feminism in the last twenty years, and on what she feels is neccessary in the years to come.

Although not famous as a feminist in the mainstream sense, Bunch retains an almost iconoclastic status among radical feminists. During her early involvement in the women's movement, she helped found the Washington, DC women's liberation movement. A former editor of *Quest*, a feminist quarterly, she has written for numerous publications and edited seven feminist anthologies, the latest of which is *International Feminism: Networking Against Female Sexual Slavery.* Currently, she is on the board of directors of the National Gay Task Force, works with the National Women's Political Caucus, and is active in the National Women's Studies Association.

Lucid and relaxed, Bunch spoke of feminism as a "perspective, not an issue," and expressed that feminism is about "looking at the world with a critical eye." To move forward in the feminism of the 80s, Bunch suggests that women "learn from the feminism of the last 100 years," and "look at the problems that still haven't been solved" since the beginning of the modern women's movement. Although Bunch admitted that reviewing the last 20 years of feminism can "be daunting," the end result for her was the opposite, as it "energized" her.

"Sometimes in the women's movement, we get lost in the problems of our immediate survival and battles, and forget that this movement has raised fundamental questions that go to the roots of how we see ourselves in society, how women have been seen in society and therefore how we shape how women and men will see each other in the future," said Bunch. "We forget that the women's movement has essentially questioned almost everything most people took for granted 30 years ago."

With vocal cadences emphasizing her words, Bunch stressed that feminists at times have "underestimated [their] contribution" in changing society. To be "discouraged" at not achieving the feminist revolution is "short-sighted" and ignores what feminists have accomplished. Bunch elaborated that the "perfectionist" tendency among feminists pushes women to forget the gains —although far from fully-realized—in areas such as equal pay, child care and sexual harrassment. Many of the women in the audience seemed to agree with Bunch, laughing with her as she explained that the "expansion" of feminism causes some women to think, "Oh my God, there's nothing I shouldn't be thinking about."

In many ways delivering a feminist pep talk which moved from topic to topic quickly, Bunch made a swift and witty denouncement of the so-called "decline of feminism," and warned against feminists accepting the mainstream media's myths claiming the feminist movement is outdated.

"It's very much in vogue lately, even among feminists, to talk about feminism in decline. The women's movement is not what it used to be, but I don't think it's over or there's any less exciting work to be done in the 80s," she said. "I have a file labeled 'The Death of the Women's Movement' with articles starting from 1971." These articles all claim that feminism is washed up and, Bunch said, many people believe it because they see it in print. "It's the same effort on various parts of the media and the forces behind it to make their ideas become reality. What they're saying now is not that different than what they were saying then (in the early days of the feminist movement)."

Explaining that you can't have a "backlash against something that never happened," Bunch argued that the reaction against feminism in the last six "Reagan-Era" years has been instigated by feminism having touched the core of people's lives. However, that does not mean the women's movement "is not changing," she added, as in the last few years "a distinct shift in feminism—with some positive and negative aspects," has occurred. Bunch urged feminists to realize that issues the women's movement initially confronted and still haven't resolved were "complex" and only "the first steps."

ANNIE VALVA

Now the "hard steps" are ahead for feminists in "working, organizing, and building for long term structural change that brings our ideas into the realm of not only talk, but policy."

Although Bunch spoke mainly with an optimistic tone on issues, she also reserved some seriousness for outlining areas of deep concern for feminists. These "reoccurring themes" of feminism serve to remind women of the long road ahead to true equality. Women should not forget the "fundamental assertion," that "the personal is political," as a major breakthrough in recognizing "the political nature of women's oppression." Augmenting her point, Bunch mentioned that rape and domestic violence were problems society chose to ignore before the surge of the women's movement.

Bunch also put forth the still-present problem of power and domination, as not only an issue with male-female relations, but in all relationships and institutions. She feels the need to distinguish between the power that dominates and the power that energizes—"empowerment." Women's fear of power and hope to attain power manifests itself as a contradiction or "schizophrenia" within the women's movement, noted Bunch, between "empowerment—which is wonderful—and power—which we all get very nervous about." Again evoking a round of approving laughter from the audience, Bunch commented further, "We empower people, but if they get too powerful, we get worried."

> 'The women's movement is not what it used to be, but I don't think it's over or there's any less exciting work to be done in the '80s.'

Ending her talk optimistically, Bunch emphasized the values of diversity and coalitions within the women's movement, and the growing mix of age and ethnic groups in the women's movement as being "at the core of strengthening feminist possibilities."

"Diversity is a source of strength, (it's) exciting, and the basis of broadening [the feminist] vision. Each group can bring us a new perception that is not only adding the perception of Black women onto white women, but by adding perceptions, you begin to see a much broader way in which the world functions," said Bunch. "therefore, we can be much more comprehensive in our strategy [of confronting] the way the social order is now constructed."

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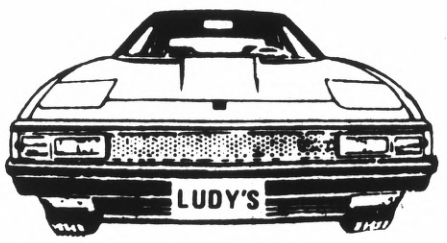

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WOMEN'S *clips*

Childcare Increases . . . Sort Of

Despite a large increase in the number of US companies which now provide childcare services to their employees, the level of aid provided is still far below that needed for adequate care, according to a study by an independent public interest research group released November 29.

The number of American companies offering day-care programs, advice, or financial help has steadily risen in the past few years, from 110 in 1978 to almost 2,500 in 1985. However, this jump in growth may be misleading in terms of progress: there are 44,000 companies in the United States that employ more than 100 people. Also, while more corporations are assuming some responsibility for child care, 29 state governments are spending less money to help childcare programs in 1986 than they did in 1981.

Sister Can You Spare A Dime?

Many Americans envision the "typical" street person as a middle-aged man with a liquor bottle wrapped in a brown paper bag—and they are wrong. Social service workers across the United States are reporting that the "new homeless" are mainly women and families, many of whom led productive lives before finding themselves out in the cold.

In interviews with the New York *Times*, homeless advocates from across the country describe the people out on the nation's streets as women whose unemployed husbands have left the family out of guilt and frustration; families who can no longer afford housing "because of high rents, lack of jobs, and divorces;" and the " 'middle-class suddenly poor' " who "lose their jobs, their credit cards and their mortgage."

A bank executive who is now the volunteer director of a women's shelter remarked, "It's been a real eye opener for me. What surprised me most is that most of the women have good educations and employment records."

At the same time, cities are bracing for a record number of poor in need of shelter, especially as winter has arrived. An Atlanta group estimates that the city has 5,000 homeless people but shelter for only 1,800. San Diego County also estimates it has 5,000 homeless people at any one time, while Kansas City has between 7,000 and 12,000. Los Angeles is estimated to have 40,000 homeless, a number equal to the population of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

—Her Say

Misconceptions

Mary Jane Adkins, a working mother in New Jersey, used to be employed by Ortho Pharmaceuticals, a major manufacturer of birth control products—until she became pregnant. Two months after she told her supervisor that she was expecting her second child, Adkins lost her job. Adkins, a contraceptive salesperson, claims her supervisor, Mike Hale, told her "Don't get pregnant," as Ortho was expecting "a very busy year." Ortho, however, says Adkins was fired for neglecting her job duties, not for being pregnant.

Adkins has recently filed suit in court, charging sex discrimination. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which has joined the suit, gave other evidence of sex discrimination at Ortho. They cited an Ortho training report prepared by an outside consultant for the company, which says that "a married mother is not statistically likely to survive" at Ortho.

"Women are more passive, less assertive. Women need praise; they respond to it . . . Women are more affectionate," the report states. "Women are more sensitive than men. They shame easier. They cry more often. Women are more honest . . . They're more afraid of getting caught. Women don't trust 'men'. Women are more loyal. Women have more social problems that create business problems."

The report notes that when screening female applicants, "high risk" factors should be looked for. Factors including "excessive daily time alloted for hair, nails, make-up . . . a demanding husband . . . a wealthy background, an expensive auto, expensive jewelry, expensive accessories . . ."

Mike Hale, Adkins' former supervisor, has refused comment on either Adkins or the report. James Murray, a spokesperson for Ortho, said the EEOC is using the quotations "out of context," as the consultant who prepared the report for Ortho did so "in an effort by Ortho to improve its ability to hire and promote women. They brought him in to tell managers [that] these are things to be concerned about in handling women."

Yet Stephen Hyder, an EEOC attorney, insists that Ortho "trumped up" charges against Adkins because the company feels a woman with two or more children will not devote enough time to selling contraceptives. "She was in her second pregnancy, and they had to cook up some reason to get rid of her," said Hyder. "Having a second child demands more time than Ortho wants to allow its sales reps. [Ortho] is making a personnel decision based upon pregnancy, period, and that's illegal."

Quote of the Week

I became a feminist as an alternative to becoming a masochist.
—Sally Kempton

The Woman Is No Child

Raisa Gorbachev gets no respect. If the mainstream media hasn't got the Soviet Union's Prime Minister's wife embroiled in an international fashion war with other first ladies, they place her in some other inane position. This time she's skipping through India, behaving like a "schoolgirl."

According to the Los Angeles *Times*, Gorbachev, on a recent goodwill trip to India with her husband, "breezed through museums and historic sites in the Indian capital like an excited schoolgirl, full of questions on just about everything."

Gorbachev's questions, ranging from the religious history of the Ganges river, the birthplace of Buddha, and ancient Indian art, were considered "searching" by her Indian guide, but to the Los Angeles *Times* reporter her impressions were "more like those of a child." As if that weren't enough, the writer ventures to say that Gorbachev's more sophisticated questions were "*perhaps* reflecting her academic background as a lecturer at Moscow State University, where she wrote her doctoral dissertation."

It may be a hot day in Siberia before a "child" will earn a PhD, or the press becomes truly non-sexist.

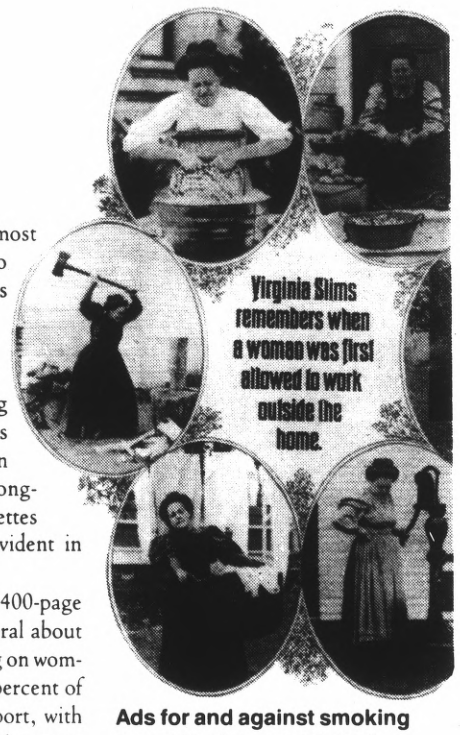
Women and Smoking

The Fatal Drag

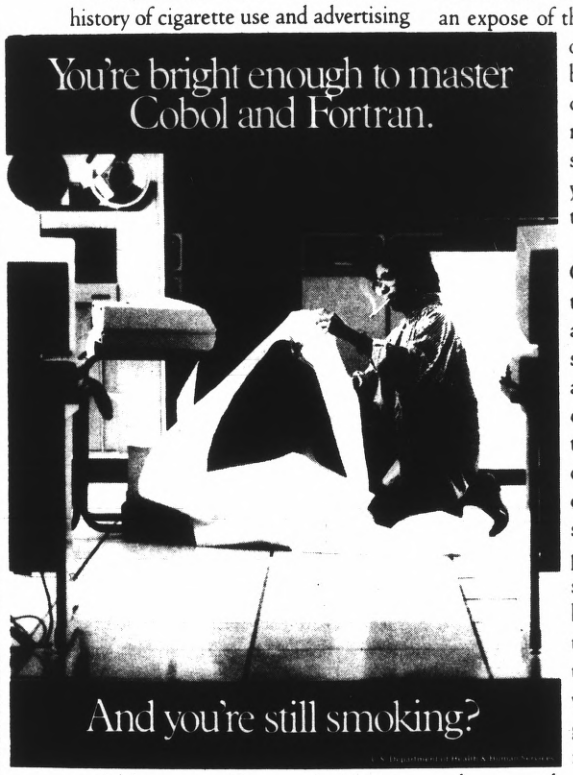
by Anne Gfeller

FOR YEARS, BREAST CANcer had been the number one cancer killer of women. This year, lung cancer has surpassed breast cancer in its number of victims. Despite this unprecedented change, studies by the National Institute on Drug Abuse show that young women in high school and college still smoke more than their male counterparts. Other studies show that young white women have the highest smoking rate in the country, despite a steady decline in the male smoking rate.

The reasons behind the high number of female smokers are varied, but the history of cigarette use and advertising methods may provide some insight into the reasons for the increasing lung cancer rate among women.



Ads for and against smoking target the large market of women smokers.



In the early 1900s, women were not allowed to smoke in many public places, and the ensuing fight for the right to smoke became more an issue of equality than a question of the right to smoke. When women were finally allowed to smoke, many took up the habit simply to assert their equality and exercise their rights in a society which restricted them in so many other ways.

By the 1950s, when cigarettes were first linked to lung cancer, women represented a major contingency in the cigarette market. Cigarette use was at its peak then, with 52 percent of all adult males and 18 percent of all adult women smoking regularly. In 1964, when the Surgeon General issued a report linking cigarette smoking to lung cancer, men had simply maintained their habit while women had increased their use almost twofold. The women who began smoking in their 20s and 30s at the time of the increase are now 50 or 60, and many of them are now being diagnosed with lung cancer. Though both sexes have showed a decline in smoking since then, the long-term effects of all those cigarettes will become most clearly evident in the next few decades.

Nineteen-eighty brought a 400-page report by the Surgeon General about the consequences of smoking on women at a time when about 30 percent of all women smoked. The report, with an expose of the effects of cigarettes on women, only brought about a .3 percent decrease in the number of female smokers in the three year period following the report's release.

Today, Surgeon General warnings of the dangers of smoking and of the effect of smoking on fetuses adorn every pack of cigarettes, and still there is only a slight decrease in the number of women and men who smoke, and a full 70-80 percent of women who smoked before they became pregnant continue to smoke through their pregnancy. These women run a much greater risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, placental abnormalities, and premature birth, while the babies born of women smokers are more likely to be underweight, to die shortly after birth, to have respiratory illnesses, and to be retarded physically and mentally.

College women still smoke, despite the fact that many of them are well-informed about the health risks. Tamar, a first year Stevenson student who smokes, said "I don't want to be a parent who smokes. I wouldn't want to take that risk," and seems sure that at the time she decides to have a child she will be able to quit. "I know I can. I just don't want to right now," she said. Though aware of the health risks associated with cigarettes, Tamar said that she smoked to "keep from eating." Although many women use cigarettes as a diet aid, the benefits from weight loss could never begin to balance the risks from smoking. Jane Brody, a prominent nutritionist said in an article in the New York *Times*, "A woman would have to gain . . . 100 pounds to increase her health risks until they equal those associated with smoking."

Other women smokers related different reasons for their habit. Lucrezia Conklin, a senior, started smoking 10 years ago at a time when "Everyone [she] knew smoked." Though the health risks associated with smoking "bother" her, she maintains her habit. "I'm not worried about it enough to stop smoking," she said.

Advertising has often been branded a major culprit in the rise in the number of women smokers. Cigarette brands such as Lucky began ad campaigns early on which touted such slogans as "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet," thereby initiating the link between cigarettes and weight control. In perpetuation of this came Virginia Slims, though the Phillip Morris company contends the cigarette was named after its shape. Present-day ads with slogans of "You've come a long way, baby," maintain the early-1900s link between cigarettes and equality, and misrepresent cigarettes as one of the primary gains of the women's liberation movement. While tobacco industry figureheads maintain that their advertisements are aimed at people who already smoke, the portrayal of the women and men in cigarette ads must have some bearing on an individual's decision to start smoking, or the cigarette industry wouldn't spend $2.65 billion a year on advertising.

Today, nearly 32 percent of college women smoke. Is it masochism or just the stylish thing to do? Tamar plans to quit soon—maybe in a few years—because, she says, "Smokers are a dying breed."

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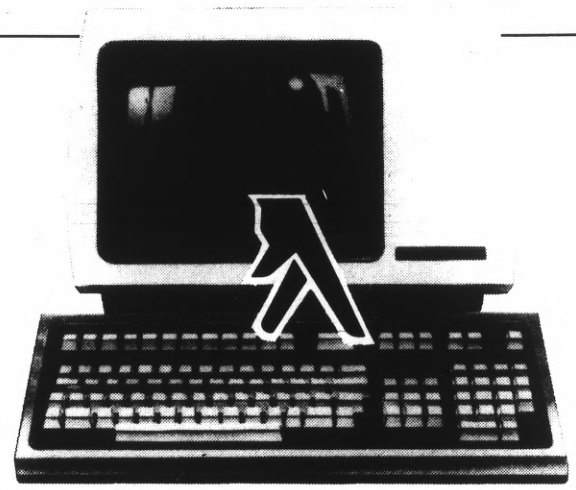

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ANNIE VALVA

Filmmaker Don Gomez

From Santa Cruz to *Salvador*

by Andrew Robinson

"WHEN I WAS 25, I thought the sound of bullets was the sweetest music in the world," says local Academy Award-winning filmmaker/journalist Don Gomez.

Although he has never fought in a war, the "sound of bullets" Gomez talks about are not the effect of Hollywood props. The guns in his documentaries are real. So is the blood, the anguish, the death. For the Watsonville native whose exploits helped inspire the movie *Salvador*, the line between script and reality is as thin as the 16 millimeter film he uses in his camera.

"You make films by going out and making films," says Gomez. "I loathe those dilettantes who always study filmmakers like Woody Allen or Luis Bunuel."

Although a UCLA film school alumnus, Gomez's idea of a movie studio is very often a battlefield. In addition to his most recent documentary project in El Salvador—which resulted in his latest release, *The Situation* (now available on videotape)—Gomez has covered armed conflicts worldwide, from Spain, Angola, and Argentina, to Vietnam and Nicaragua.

"I had read Jack London, Hemingway, John Reed, and Stephen Crane," says Gomez when asked about his "attraction" to wars. "I thought to die in a war was the most glorious way to go."

The movie *Salvador*—much of which was based on Gomez's experiences in El Salvador—partially attests to his audacious lifestyle. Rare was a scene in the movie when guns weren't firing around him.

"There's always a gun pointed at your head in El Salvador," says Gomez. When asked how many times he felt his life was threatened, he thinks for a minute and responds, "Hundreds."

In the beginning of his journalism career, the young freelance writer covered such major news events as the assassination of John F. Kennedy, an attempted coup against King Hassan of Morocco, and some of the Patty Hearst case.

"I didn't go to Morocco wondering if there'd be a coup," Gomez says, laughing. "I was hitchhiking with a Belgian schoolteacher and sleeping on his patio, and he began strafing the palace."

Getting the story has often been a matter of luck for Gomez. "I went to meet a girlfriend in Spain in '73 and the Spanish Prime Minister was blown up around the block," he expains. "I was just going to meet a lady, but it didn't take long to see that they'd blown his car clear over two buildings—and they were saying he was okay!"

But luck alone hasn't brought Gomez his success. Although he has never applied for a television job in his life, his superior journalism skills have granted him several networks berths.

"For *20/20* we found a mini holocaust; nearly 30,000 penniless, starving, destitute refugees were living in no-man's-land in Honduras," Gomez said. "People were dying everywhere, there was no aid, and the US administration said it didn't know anything about it."

Uncovering stories like these has earned Gomez many of his numerous awards, including United Press International's Best Spot Story of 1980, UPI's and the Associated Press's Best documentary of 1982, and an Academy Award for his film *In the Name of the People*, which won Best Feature Documentary in 1983.

But not until he began dodging bombs and bullets in El Salvador did Gomez really feel the danger associated with his profession. "Covering Nicaragua and Vietnam was a piece of cake compared to El Salvador," he says. "Everything in Salvador is uncertain—nobody's in charge."

"It's amazing how many people in Salvador are attempting to re-live Vietnam," he adds. "Either that, or they're too young to remember Vietnam and are therefore prone to repeat all the mistakes that got us into Vietnam-type problems in the first place."

In 1982, Gomez and a team of news correspondents travelled to El Salvador to cover the civil war there. The team included Gomez's brother Kenny (also a filmmaker), writer Richard Boyle, reporter John Elliot Buff II, and photographer Milt Graham—once Ronald Reagan's personal photographer.

But the group encountered several circumstances which indicated they were not wanted in El Salvador.

"The Colonel gives us permission to cover something; the commanding officer gives us permission to cover something; but the second-in-command suddenly gives the same troops orders to kill us," Gomez recalled.

When Boyle returned, he wrote the screenplay for the movie *Salvador*. Every scene in the film, from the rape and murder of American nuns by Salvadoran death squads to the battlefield tracheotomy performed with a

switchblade and ink pen on a wounded photographer, is based on true incidents which the group either witnessed or were involved in.

Meanwhile, Gomez completed *The Situation*—his documentary version of the Salvador trip, which premiered in Santa Cruz last month. Yet the documentary is more than a travelogue of the group's experiences in El Salvador; instead, it provides one of the most informative accounts of the Salvadoran civil war to reach the US.

"We must realize that there are social forces at work in Latin America that [US citizens] don't understand," says Gomez. "We've got to learn to start acting the part of the good guys."

"I've been to sections of El Salvador that now look like desert," Gomez adds. "It's wrong that we make such a big thing about people being killed by 'terrorists' and say nothing about a US-supported bombing campaign. In El Salvador, that effect is awesome."

Although Gomez says he maintains objectivity when reporting, he does not hesitate to voice his political opinions in person. He says President Reagan wrongly believes that the war in Nicaragua is a legitimate civil war. "His contras have been unable in five years to secure a piece of land big enough to hoist a flag on."

"The guerillas in El Salvador control one third of the country and are fighting for another third," he adds. "The contras in Nicaragua meanwhile are being funded by millions of US dollars and they control 1/700th of one borderline and 1/250th of another—that's where their 'popular support' has got them."

ANNIE VALVA

Gomez's idea of a movie studio is very often a battlefield.

Gomez says in the future he hopes to somehow incorporate his opinions into a "lot of different kinds of films," not just documentaries. It appears that he may be ready to step into a "real" film studio for the first time, and opt to settle down into the more comfortable lifestyle in his hometown.

"I love Santa Cruz," he says. "It's the kind of people that live here. Santa Cruz has a long term history of political involvement and creativity."

Gomez also says his war days are over. "I'm not going back because I'm too old. You have to be young and strong and quick," he says.

But never again?

Gomez's eyes glow. "Never's a long time," he says smiling. "If Reagan invades Nicaragua, I'll be there before the troops."

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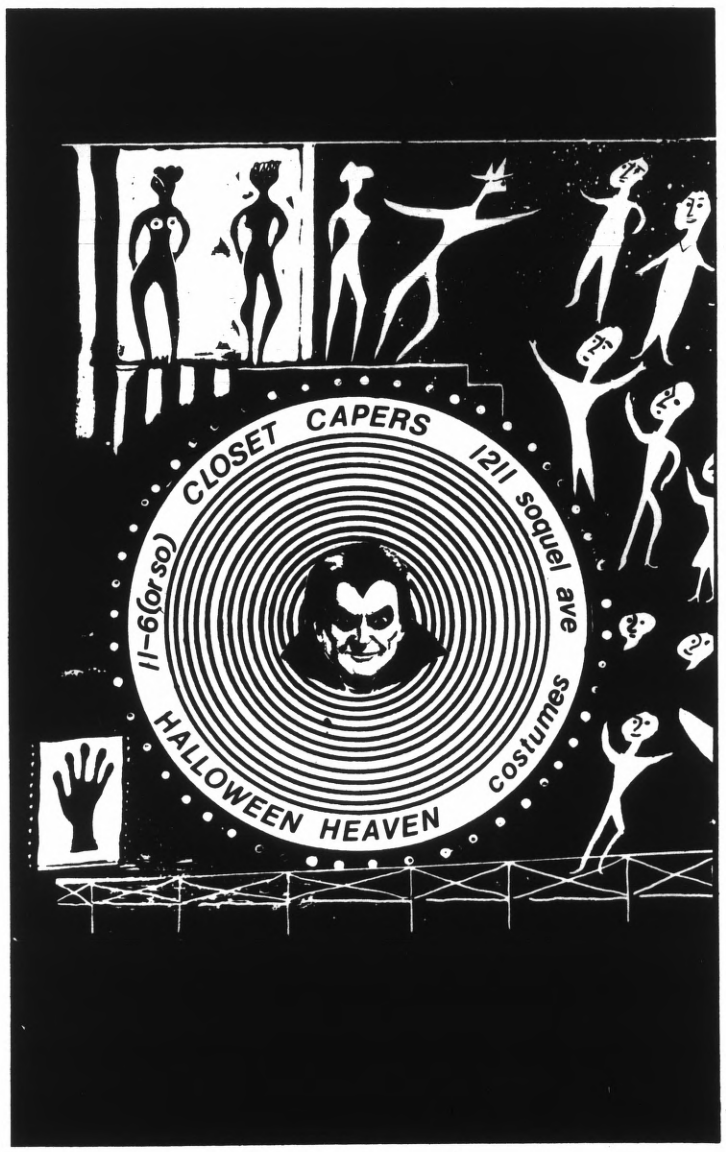

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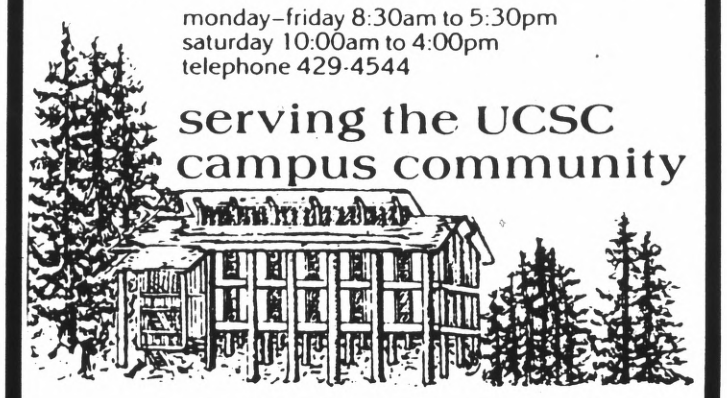

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American "Lactivism"

The New Pop Patriotism

by Steven Belling

CHARLES GOLDMAN

OPINION

AT HIS OAKLAND ARENA show earlier this year, John Cougar Mellencamp leapt into the audience, grabbed a blonde surf-punk from the crowd and hauled him onstage to help sing "Hand to Hold On To." The kid was pretty good, pouring his heart into the chorus as Mellencamp left him alone at center stage, thrilling in the moment. Bringing a teenager onstage to sing is a populist enough idea, but the choice of the song was especially significant: "Everybody needs a hand to hold onto . . ." changed the direction of Mellancamp's career. It also signaled a change in the country at large.

The late '70s found America adrift in *lactivism*; a concerted effort to stay disengaged. Mellencamp's album of the era, *Nuthin' Matters And What If It Did?*, aptly summed up the attitude of an entire generation. "Hand To Hold On To" showed Mellencamp changing from a cynical, embittered critic of the world around him to an active participant in events—a fighter for defense and betterment of his community—just as the country became engulfed in a burst of patriotism, with roots both in the political left and right.

Since Ronald Reagan took office he has tried to make Americans proud of America. But while the New Patriotism owes Reagan a great debt, it is not fundamentally a right-wing social phenomenon.

There is much that is right and wonderful about America, and popular culture has begun to honor those things. From "The Power of Love" to "Smalltown," American values and community are joyfully (and properly) celebrated—but these celebrants aren't blind to the rest of the story. They also present the likes of "Walking on a Thin Line" and "Rain on a Scarecrow"—angry, extremely radical attacks on injustices in the American system and way of life.

Songs like "State of my Union," "For America" and "Born in the USA" are patriotic and meant to be so, but still are unmistakably radical in their defiance of authority, empathy for the common person and burning class resentments. The clash between pride and sorrow that explodes out of them demands that America look at itself.

The New Patriotism is really a two-headed animal springing from a common body of history, experience and dreams. On the one side is Reagan/Rambo aggressive nationalism. On the other hand is the generous, inclusive world view presented by Bruce Springsteen, John Mellencamp and, in one instance, the character of a middle-aged fry cook in the otherwise forgettable movie *Vision Quest*: "I'm not much of a soccer fan, but the other day I happened to turn on the Mexican channel and saw this guy Pele score a goal upside down and then take off his jersey and run around the field while the crowd just went wild. You can say it's just a soccer game, but man, he lifted up the entire human race a little bit."

It's long been said this is a free country, and that's certainly true to the extent that you don't have to believe me, but there is a world of difference between the jingoism Reagan/Rambo promotes and the grassroots patriotism taking root around the country.

Nationalism classifies human beings as abstractions: millions of people are simply good or bad. With only a little prodding from the top, Americans too easily fall into the habit of identifying themselves as the single good nation, believing their own self-interests are right and must be achieved at whatever cost.

Patriotism, on the other hand, is the devotion to a place or way of life, without a need to impose it on others. While nationalism is inseparable from a desire for power, patriotism is defensive/conservative of what one has. In this way George Orwell argued patriotism is "an innoculation against nationalism."

The New Patriotism runs in the face of the whole national drift into consumerism, rat-race careerism, timidity, cultural conformity and "me-first" Reaganism. It is a wave of "us-together," a movement towards community—an embryonic and often confused movement to be sure, but it is, in all, a positive sign in this fragmented, alienated society we call home.

All this can make for some hokey songs—but hokey songs sell because Americans are hokey. After the release of his great album, *The Knife Feels Like Justice*, singer Brian Seltzer said, "Sometimes I feel so cornball America. Playin' ball. Walking my dogs. Like the Beaver or something."

Okay, but cornball America is what we can be proud of: playing ball, going to the movies, school reunions, listening to music, speaking your mind, helping your neighbor. All of these we can love while condemning Star Wars; contra funding, and devious, lying ex-actors.

America. What a country! It may be the eve of destruction, but the party's not over and we're not yet out of time.

Lame Duck Amuck

by J. Nolan Void

THIS IS GETTING RIdiculous. My deadline died dozens of hours ago; the entire *City on a Hill* collective staff is breathing down my neck (a disgusting metaphor—I personally breathe *up* my neck) waiting for my column and I'm pathetically begging, "No, wait! Just let me find out about one more development! Please, just let me see what Oliver North's neighbors think about him...or what flavor the key-shaped cake McFarlane brought to Iran was...or...or..."

Needless to say, I'm hooked on the recent revelations in Washington, D.C., the scandal that seems to be spreading faster than Parkay on porcelain. It started out as a tale of well-intentioned naughtiness: the Reagan administration had, it was revealed, traded arms to Iran in order to free hostages being held in the Middle East. Controversial, to be sure—since the average American seems to simultaneously uncomprehend, loathe and fear that country ever since it became a Muslim theocracy—and certainly in conflict with Reagan's policy of never negotiating with terrorists. But as the Chicago *Tribune* trumpeted in a headline, NO, IT ISN'T ANOTHER WATERGATE.

Already it was one of the biggest crises Reagan had ever faced, but then the other shoe dropped: the administration announced that a mid-level national Security Council official had set up an international covert network to funnel millions from the Iran arms sale through Israel, then through Switzerland on to the contras fighting in Nicaragua. Since he had done this entirely on his own and in such secrecy that the CIA, State Department and even the NSC knew nothing about it, Oliver North was promptly fired, with his boss booted to boot. So now we had apparently illegal money laundering and an outside-the-law operative that made G. Gordon Liddy seem like an ACLU member by comparison—but hey, it still wasn't another Watergate. *That* scandal involved the highest eschelons of White House power; remember John Mitchell, the attorney general who first "investigated" Watergate while apparently aiding in the cover-up?

Shoe Number Three: Ignoring assessments that he might have a conflict of interest (being a member of the NSC and a loyal pal of the president), Attorney General Ed Meese launched his investigation while simultaneously announcing that several top White House staffers are effectively above suspicion. Yes, but Watergate this ain't—remember the shredded documents and a vanished 18-minute tape gap?

Deja vu! Although the jig was supposedly up for North, the fired operative was allowed to return to his office by Meese for a little tidying up. This of course, included the shredding of numerous documents. Why

were they destroyed? I dunno...maybe they contained embarrassing spelling errors, or details of his origin on the planet Krypton. But dammit, Watergate was a stonewalled affair, with the president defensively declaring "I am not a crook."

Last week—apparently mistaking a *Time* reporter for an ear, nose and throat specialist—the president said, "There is a bitter bile in my throat." He then refused to admit that the administration had been wrong at any point and proceeded to blame the whole mess on (you guessed it) the media. Oliver North (who he had just fired and who has since pled the Fifth Amendment before Congress) he described as "a national hero."

Yeah, yeah. But Watergate was a sordid morass of petty criminality, especially the break-in that started it all.

Shoe Number Four: The International Center for Development Policy, a Washington, DC-based public policy group, announced that their office had been burglarized over the weekend. The only items missing? Files of evidence documenting the Reagan administration's role in covert contra/Iran trafficking.

As of this writing, only one thing is (to borrow an appropriate phrase) perfectly clear: as one congressperson put it, there are more shoes waiting to drop than in Imelda Marcos' closet. No, this yet-to-be-adequately-named scandal *isn't* another Watergate—it's more significant and sobering than Watergate. At least in the old crisis, the issue was one of mere malevolence: what did the president know and when did he know it? This time around it's a showdown between malevolence and incompetence: does the president know *anything*? And if so, does he know that he knows it?

Also, the Watergators at least confined their shenanigans to the sandbox of national politics; all they wanted to do was get their boss re-elected. What's been officially confirmed so far indicates an international sleight-of-hand with millions of dollars (and perhaps the lives of the hostages) at stake, all ultimately calculated to crush the biggest threat to US democracy since the island of Grenada decided to build an airport. And that seems to be just the tip of the iceberg: there's also some indication that NSC staffers may also be involved in contra drug-running, and that under-the-table dealings with Iran may date back to 1981. It's beginning to take on the dimension of a Lyndon LaRouche-style conspiracy theory—I'm half expecting Senate investigators to discover Queen Elizabeth pushing contra cocaine on the streets of Tehran. Just what *was* in that cake McFarlane brought to Iran, anyway?

Now my progressive tendencies are well documented, but I can't help but feel a twinge of sympathy for the Gypper—er, Gipper. In just a few short weeks, he's managed to redefine the terms "lame" (as in excuse) and "duck" (as in the questions). In a single month, his public approval has taken the greatest plunge in the history of presidential poll-taking, and even George "Re-Ron" Bush has taken steps to disassociate himself from the heat—revealing the Velcro underneath.

A note of advice, Ronnie. Remember when you decided to give up acting and seek a new profession? It was in 1962, when you were cast as a villain in *The Killers*, the adaptation of a Hemingway story that had you pushing a woman in a wheelchair down the stairs. "I'd rather not be a bad guy in the eyes of the public," you said back then. "When it gets to this, it's time to get."

Not to nudge you or anything, Ron, but consistency *is* a virtue. ✔

J. Nolan Void is Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.

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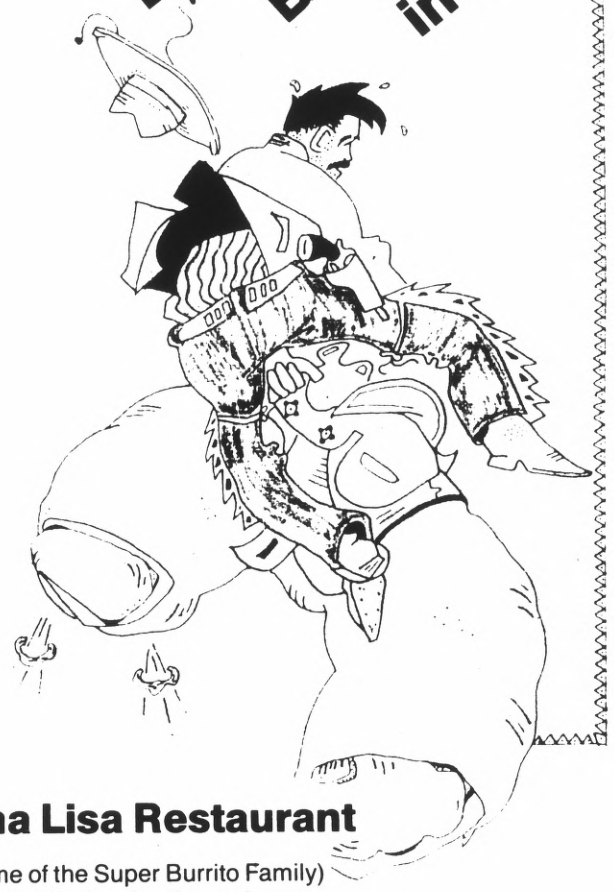
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ANNOUNCEments

ON CAMPUS

KZUT TV: Students interested in developing UCSC's tv station KZUT, meet at 225 Cowell Senior Commons, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2:30-4:30. If you cannot make that time slot, call Laura 423-4643, Doug or Spencer 426-7906, or Arleigh 429-9563.

AMERICAN GRADUATE STUDENTS from a wide range of professional fields may now apply for the 1987-88 academic year's programs run by the Professional Studies Program in India. Application deadline in Jan. 15, 1987. For more information, write Linnea Soderlund, Program Coordinator, International Education, 2538 Channing Way, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720—or call (415) 642-1356.

ATTN: SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS, SENIORS: Interested in Study Abroad for next year? Now is the time to take out an application for the Education Abroad program. Visit International Services, 240 Hahn, before you leave for the December holidays.

THE DECEMBER 10 ACADEMIC SENATE meeting is scheduled for January 21. Please note that the deadline for submission of agenda items is January 2, 1987.

THE RIDE BOARD: located beneath the main entrance to the Bay Tree bookstore, has ride wanted/offered cards which you may post on a large sectional map of the continental U.S., Alaska and Canada.

THE CHANCELLOR'S TASK GROUP TO RECOMMEND AN INSTITUTIONAL POLICY ON FRATERNITIES seeks comments from interested students and faculty. Write or call Lee Duffus, Student Services Office, 146 Hahn, 429-4446.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ART presents an art open studio day, Dec. 12, 12-4pm.

COMPUTER TERMINAL ASSISTANCE with Pamela Winalski for those wanting an introduction to UNIX or needing help with a class assignment is offered Tuesday mornings, 9am to 12pm or by appointment at the Re-Entry Center.

BRIAN PUSSER, our Men's Re-Entry Program Assistant and Freddie Jeredia, or Student Assistant, will be holding office hours at the Annex, 180A Hahn Student Service for re-entry men Mondays, 12am to 2pm and Thursdays 12am to 2pm.

RE-ENTRY SERVICES has tutors available. Please see your Professor, T.A., College tutors, section leaders, visit the learning labs and study centers before arranging to see a Re-Entry tutor. You must come in and talk with Corinne at the Re-Entry Center to be referred to a tutor.

THE RPEP will be showing a series of videos featuring T.V. personalities who deal sensitively with the issue of sexual assualt. Videos will be shown each Wed. at noon from November 19 to December 17 in Rm. 146 Health Center. Free.

SIGN-UPS are beginning for the Winter Conflict Resolution Program. The program will be held in mid-February for course credit. Contact Lyn Mateer, 427-1726.

RADIO JOURNALISM: KZSC needs energetic people for its News Department. Learn all aspects of radio news. Call KZSC News at 429-4726.

THE UCSC BACH SOCIETY will give its first performance of the season at the First Congregational Church, 900 High St. on December 7 at 10:30am.

KRESGE COLLEGE is sponsoring a series of Re-Entry Brown Bag lunches this quarter. Kresge re-entry students are invited to bring lunches and meet Kresge staff and faculty on Wednesdays from noon to one in the Kresge Co-operative Learning Center.

OFF CAMPUS

A RECEPTION for the bilingual travelling exhibit *Que Sos Nicaragua?*, on display Saturday December 6 from 1:30-4:30 at the Santa Cruz Library, 224 Church St.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN requests proposals for an adult women survivors of child sexual abuse support group facilitator. To receive a copy of the "Request for Proposals", cal 429-3546. Proposals should be received by the City, 809 Center St., Room 10, Santa Cruz, CA. 95060, no later than noon, December 12, 1986.

SPIRIT SONG, a music outreach of the Franciscan University of Steubenville, in Ohio, presents a Christian concert on Dec. 11, at 7pm at Holy Cross Church, 126 High St., Santa Cruz.

THE SANTA CRUZ WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER is offering a HEALTH WORKER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM beginning the end of January 1987. Call 427-3500 and ask for Ciel. Enrollment limited.

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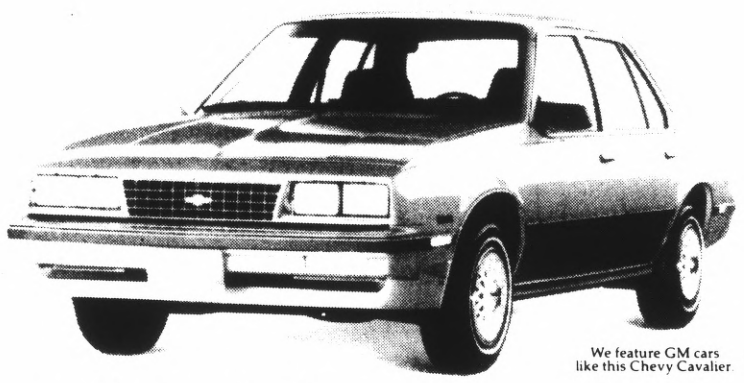
HOT TAMALES, the YWCA of Santa Cruz presents a class on Tamale Making on December 13 from 10am to 12:30pm at 303 Walnut in Santa Cruz.

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.



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Z: Good luck inside the volcano. —gnu

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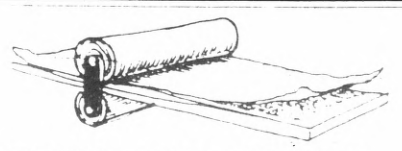

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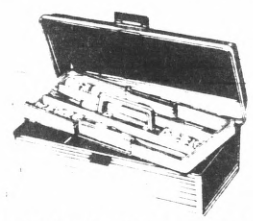

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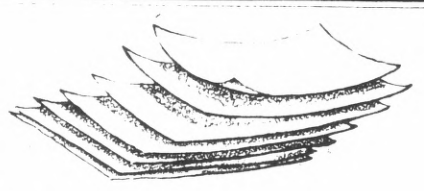

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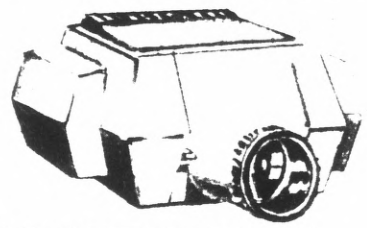

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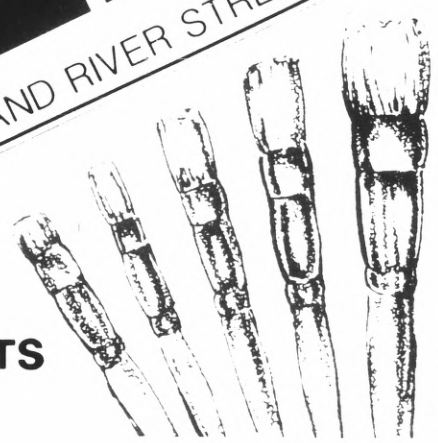

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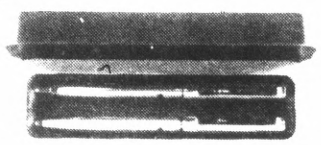

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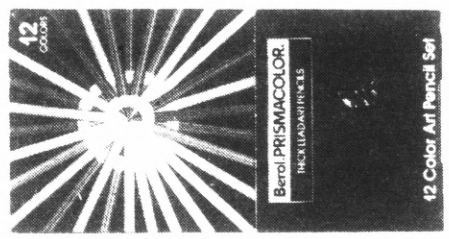

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